PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,486—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 15, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 2 P.M.				
20th "	PENINSULAR...	5394	VICTORIA.....	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6899
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	PENINSULAR..	5394	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA.....	6673	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA...	7558	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR...	5394	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL.....	5294	MARMORA	10909

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	5,635	Etienne.....	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
KARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905.
NERA	5,307	X.	24th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

MAY 1ST 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Prome	3580	*M'Kay	1905 11th Apr	1905 24th Apr	1905 10th May.	1905 22nd May
B	Stanley Hall ...	4104	*Nuttall	20th "	3rd May	17th "	24th "
B	City of Agra	4108	*Brown	8th May	20th "	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
A	City of Vienna ...	4672	Morrison	28th "	7th Jun.	20th "	25th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,600 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 15th May, at 11 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR PORBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,200 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about,
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE.....	P. Berberovich ...	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich.....	6,066	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 420, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTER CHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA.....	S. Tomanovich...	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Canepa	16th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	G. Canepa	16th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 330	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo.....	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 195, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. OROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 58.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

AT THE . . . .
"TAJ" HOTEL
ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,
there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.
The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.
CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.
FROM 7 A.M. TO 5 P.M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)	Rs.	3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto	"	30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN
FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.
THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.
Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING—
The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.
CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.
Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !
J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY.

NOTICE.

AS some MISUNDERSTANDING appears to have arisen with regard to our representation in India, we hereby give Notice that Messrs. DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co., of Bombay, are our SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency, Punjab, Sindh and Rajputana, and such parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Madras Presidency as lie East of Longitude 80°, and South of Latitude 14°, for the Sale of our Hydraulic cotton Presses, pumping Engines, pumps &c.s. Also steam Hammers, steam Presses, and Pile Drivers.

And we further notify that no other person or persons are officially authorised to offer our machinery for sale in the districts above named.

For NASMYTH, WILSON & CO., LD,
EDWARD H. GREG, JUN
Managing Director.

Bridgewater Foundry Patricroft, Near Manchester,
27th April 1905.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 15TH MAY.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
35 LONDON ARTISTES
direct from their season at
THE KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE, CAIRO
where they had the honour of playing before
HIS HIGHNESS THE KHEDIVE
Under the Personal Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
FROM THE
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Stalls, Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Pit Chairs Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.

Box Plan now open to all at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The B, B, & C. I. Railway will RUN a SPECIAL LATE TRAIN LEAVING CHURCH GATE STATION at 12-15 A.M.

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION :—A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on Tickets booked for the 12 performances.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m, WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1905, for the supply of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam, for immediate delivery.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th May, 1905.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of ALCOCK ASHDOWN and COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th May, 1905, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th day of May 1905 will be submitted for confirmation.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of this Company be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the word "three" for the word "four" as the minimum number of Directors of the Company."

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

Dated Bombay, 13th May 1905.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1905, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 39 per share, (free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December, 1904, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, on and after, MONDAY, the 15th May, 1905, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 25th day of April, 1905, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,

Bombay, 25th April, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 871 OF 1901.

BAI TAMUBAI, widow and PREMDAS KHIMJI..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BAI MANECKVAHU, widow .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the seventeenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of NARANDAS KANJEE, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the eighteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, or being indebted to the said estate are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English Language, in my office, or to pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them in the English language or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of one Rupee for filing the same.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1905.

F. E. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner,

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s
CATECHU MIXTURE.

For the relief and cure of Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Spasms in the Stomach, Incipient Cholera, &c.

In bottles at Rs. 2.

From T. W. GEARY, Jr. Esq., Calcutta.—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attack of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of Medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say I found it at most wonderful medicine for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy, I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 15 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaetons and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomased Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUMDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects, Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

ROOMS with board in one of the best BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Sea up to garden wall. Apply Box 3359 M., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, near Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s godown and opposite, the Byculla Club, on account of the concerned.

About 120 cases safety matches of different brands.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th May, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 34, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Victoria Dock, unclaimed Warehouse A., on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water :—

H S—2 cases India rubber canvas Shoes.
Boehm—1 case Pocketknives.
H A K—1 case steel dog-chains.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 15th May, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, English large size clock, English made ice chests, 2 plate glass show cupboards, fitted leather case, guitar, violin, banjo, lady's bicycle etc.

1 Edinson's concert phonograph with records and accessories.
1 gramophone with discrecords.
1 Lancaster enlarging lantern.
1 Lense by Negretti and Zambra, Sanlow Developer.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Sounday & Co
1 D B 12 bore rifle by John Blissett and Son
1 Australian native bear (koala) skin rug, thoroughly tanned and lined throughout, containing over 40 skins, suitable for parlour or, if cut, would make couple of nice carriage rugs.
By order of the pledgee—
1 gold lady's chain, 1 gold lady's watch, 1 gold and pearl watch brooch, 1 gold toy scent basket, 1 silver pencil and 1 silver charm.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 quite new gent's swift bicycle Dunlop tyres.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dog cart.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 quite new 4 wheel rubber tyre Ralli cart by Stephens,
1 Bay Waler mare very fast in harness formerly a racer and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Dadar station and opposite the Distillery, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables, sideboard, screens, writing table with pigeonhole dressing, and washhand tables, bedsteads, large double mirrored ice almera, cupboards, chest of drawers, large old blue China Jar, table ornaments, couches, glassware and crockery ware, pictures, lamps, carpets, copper utensils, concertina, fiddle clocks, deadbox, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Mr. Dominic Francis De Souza consisting of wearing apparel trunk, etc.

The effects of the late Devisha Janjimul consisting of silver anklets, rings, buttons, hand embroidering machines, brass utensils, clothes, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th May, 1905.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper), Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.:
CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Semin al emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.
NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

STOP YOUR COUGH IMMEDIATELY

and prevent any danger of Pneumonia or other serious Consequences by taking

Dr. FERDINAND'S PULMONIA.

An invaluable Remedy for Colds, Coughs Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all irritations of the Chest and Throat.

One trial will prove its efficacy.

SOLE AGENTS :
BEYNON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
55 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
AND 52 WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 12.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £90 = unchanged
3 do. Rentes ..... £99 = do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 3/4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 3/4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 3/8 = — 1-8
2 months hence ..... 26 1/4 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 57 5/8 = + 3-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·17 1/2 = + 1/2
Berlin „ ..... 20·48 1/4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·86 3/4 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills ... 2 1/4 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ ... 2 3/3 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3/4 per cent = + 1/8
7 day market loans ..... 2 1/2 per cent = + 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13-9 sellers, tone steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 75/0
Yellow metal 6 7-16d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 7 1/2d sellers

WHEAT—
Club No 1 nominal
White Delhi 32 business done, tone steady
Red Karachi 28 3/4 value tone steady

RAPESEED—
Tone of rapeseed firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 sellers, tone firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 = — 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	10,000
Gold do	50,000
Silver to Hongkong	36,000
Silver to Shanghai	145,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed moderate business. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·36 plus 2, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 42,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·22	4·23	4·24
+3	+3	+2
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·25	4·26	4·27
+3	+2	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·28	4·28	4·30
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 32,000 bales
Do last year ..... 3,200 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 17,000 do
Do do Continent ..... 1,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 8·15 unchanged
Futures, month of July ..... 7·67 + 3 a
Do, do, December ..... 7·26 + 5 b

a Advanced owing to bullish visible supply figures.
b Advanced owing to "bull" support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 7-8 unchaged
Futures, month of August ..... 7·61 — 1
Do, do, November ..... 7·63 unchanged
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 12th May, 1905 :—

Cotton	3,674 bales.
Wheat	34,269 cwts.
Linseed	19,780 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,167 do
Gingellyseed	2 do
Poppyseed	4,172 do
Groundnuts	1,170 do
Castorseed	39 do
Rice	6,125 do
Myrabolams	1,074 do
Cottonseed	4,724 do
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	1,712 do
Joowar	42,81 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 13.

Exchange—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A ..... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-2
Marks 3 do do ..... 137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 1371-2
Shanghai 30 do do 192
Japan 30 do do 143
Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 28 h do	4	do
Bank of Madras do 11th May	5	do

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	5	0	
Forward Suttah May	7	5	0	
September do	7	12	6	
RAPESEED—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	10	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	7	2	0	
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	3	0	
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.				
Ready	7	12	0	
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.				
Ready	28	0	0	
WHEAT—Tone firmer.				
White Delhi ready	4	10	6	per cwt
Do. Do forward. ...	4	10	6	do.
Jubbulpore, Feast	30	0	0	per c'dy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales
Imports ..... 15,000 do.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·21	4·22	4·23
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·24	4·25	4·26
+1	+1	+1
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·27	4·28	4·29
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The local market is steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters are in the market for Bengals and Khandeish chiefly, and a small business is doing, but mills continue free buyers and a good business in ready[cotton is passing on their account, nice lots of high class and extra-stapled cotton fetching big prices.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	169	157	...	26th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	179	169	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	177	167	...	
Oomrawatee (desopte) (M.-G.)	181	174	...	
Khandeish do. ...	173	167		
Jalgaon do. ...	175	169		
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do. do.	181	174	...	
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	190	183	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	186	180	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	192	186	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	206	203	200	
Bhownagger, (M. G) —	190	184		
Do, (H. G.) ...	188	182	178	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	209	
Westerns ...	...	...	192	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ... moderate business	
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
3 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1/4
2 per cent Reduced	90 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	100
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3/4
Bar silver	26 9/16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd May, 1905, as compared with the statement of 9th May, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 2. Rs.	a.	p.	May 9. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,32,00,000	0	0	1,32,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,67,10,843	3	9	2,06,11,757	14	10
Other Deposits, &c.	12,24,38,7·4	9	3	11,35,37,302	15	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	18,33,185	0	1	17,43,513	1	0
Sundries	28,50,918	1	5	28,72,843	72	6
Rs...	17,71,23,730	14	6	17,71,85,417	2	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,35,28,180	1	11	1,37,00,490	1	11
Other authorised Investments	79,01,978	13	8	79,60,973	13	8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,21,34,679	14	4	3,29,61,346	2	10
Accounts of Crediton do...	2,29,36,529	14	10	2,18,38,043	3	10
Bills discounted &co	3,45,42,335	14	3	3,50,69,826	8	8
Balances with other Banks	16,82,714	11	4	16,50,352	9	5
Bullions						
Dead Stock	18,55,263	12	4	18,52,490	4	6
Stamps	13,069	5	6	13,229	12	7
Sundries	13,05,422	11	0	12,85,447	1	9
	11,76,27,716	2	8	11,62,31,479	11	2
Cash &c., at Head Office	3,76,66,192	4	3	3,40,01,115	15	10
Do, at Branches ...	2,93,25,822	7	7	1,29,52,821	7	3
Rs..	17,71,23,730	14	6	17,71,85,417	2	3

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	25,10,799	Increase
Do. at Branches	15,50,115	Do
Other Deposits	88,51,432	Decrease
Post Bills	79,672	Do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	2,30,405	Increase
Loans	5,26,666	Do
Accounts of Credit	4,93,425	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	4,67,190	Increase
Cash at Head Office	26,55,077	Decrease
Cash at Branches	18,95,101	Do

COTTON STATISTICS.

THE following are the statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in February 1905, compared with the corresponding period of 1903-3 and 1903-04 :—

Compiled in the Statistical Department of the Government of India from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

		Month of February.		
		1903	1904	1905
British India.				
Bombay		33761828	29163522	33633972
Madras		2341·96	2113925	2611865
Bengal		3974929	3499456	3898575
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).		22965656	2430072	2171887
Punjab		813898	1036240	1073776
Central Provinces and Berar(a)		1817633	1947008	2046810
Total		44899240	40179781	50819480
Foreign Territory.				
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), Wadhwan (c), Quilon (d), Kishengarh (e) & Ujjain (f).		1773964	1537748	1835666
Grand Total		46480969	41717529	49672251

(a) Berar ceased to be Foreign Territory from the 1st October 1902, when it was leased in perpetuity to British Government, but in this table the transfer has been made from the 1st October 1903, when the administration was transferred to the Central Provinces.
(b) From September 1902.
(c) From October 1902.
(d) From November 1902.
(e) From April 1903.
(f) From May 1903.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods)

		Month of February.		
		1903	1904	1905
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	7273056	8505896	9402468
	yds.	26508407	30484376	34851490
	doz.	3480	712	1715
Madras	pds.	269901	495713	589359
	yds.	479334	887485	1042981
Bengal	pds.	24374	38829	44455
	yds.	66156	116970	126948
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	403385	425557	447455
	yds.	1480146	1538760	1608371
Punjab	pds.	771	3345	30488
	yds.	2555t	14139	98428
Central Provinces and Berar (a) ...	pds	495159	517770	563221
	yds.	1531117	1507465	1612095
Total ...	pds.	8176745	9987102	11077947
	yds.	30070911	34339195	38368275
	doz.	3480	712	1715
Foreign Territory.				
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), and Wadhwan (c)	pds.	458954	446054	516773
	yds.	1758386	1641672	2082277
Grand Total ...	pds.	8635699	10433156	11621725
	yds.	31829297	35980867	41648855
	doz.	3480	712	1715

(a) Berar has been transferred from the Foreign Territory th effect from the 1st October 1903, see Note (a) Abstract atement No 1.
(b) From September 1902.
(c) From October 1902.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LONGHRAN—April 11, at Lahore, the wife of J W Longhran, Executive Engineer, P W D, Irrigation, of a daughter.
McMINN—May 5, at Simla, the wife of Mr C H McMinn, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—May 8, at Coonoor, the wife of Major A H Taylor, of a son.

DEATHS.

GOODFELLOW—May 7, at Bareilly, Shaughan, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Goodfellow, aged 3 1-2 months.
PETTER—April 30, at "Ashdale Lodge," Naini Tal, suddenly of heart failure, after three days' pneumonia, George Bowen Petter, aged 55 years 7 months and 2 days.

PRICKLY HEAT,

use KEMP'S
CLOVERINE .....Rs. 1-4
internally, to keep the Blood pure.
Apply KEMP'S
LILACINE, ... Re. 1
the Indian Neem Extract, externally, and KEMP'S
VIOLET POWDER... As. 10
freely while the skin is still damp from the application of Lilacine, and you will have perfect comfort.

ONLY PREPARED BY
KEMP & Co., LTD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

IN THE EVENT OF A WEAK CHEST,
Phthisis, Bad Cough, or Chest Affections generally
KEMP'S
PULMOTONES,
Tablets composed of those properties best calculated to heal up and restore the torn and wasted tissues, strengthening and sustaining them, are in the forefront of curative medicines.
They not only relieve the chest, but improve the health and appetite generally.
Price per bott. Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 26m, Sun sets, 6h, 39m, High water, 8-13m., 8-25a. Low water, 2-2m., 2-12a.
Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament.
Novelty Theatre, Bandmann-Dallas Opera Company.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.—On Saturday morning, Jiva Jetha, the Hindu, who was sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell for the murder of a woman named Amritabai, was executed at the Common Jail at Dongri. The parties lived as Musjid Bunder Road as man and wife, and the murder was committed on the 20th February last. The defence set up was one of jealousy. Petitions were made to the Bombay and the Supreme Governments for commutation of the sentence, which was not granted.

A DEBTOR'S SAD END.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held on Saturday morning an inquest at Globe Mills, Parel, touching the death of one Kundlik Ragoo, a mill-hand, working the lift in the same mills. Last evening, his body was found lying under the lift, death having been caused by the fracture of the skull. Evidence showed that the deceased who was over head and ears in debt was now and again harassed by his creditors, about whom he often complained. A verdict of suicide by lowering on himself the hoist at the mills which caused the fracture of the skull was returned.

AN ARAB MERCHANT LOSES HIS PRECIOUS PACKET.—An Arab merchant named Sheik Abin Mabrook, a passenger on board the s.s. "Dwarka," before leaving the Bombay harbour, informed the police on Saturday that he had put a packet containing four currency notes for Rs. 1 000 each between some of his packages, but he missed it when he was arranging his luggage. Further investigation in the matter could not be made as the complainant would not leave the ship and stay behind, but it is believed that the packet in question must have been dropped somewhere when he was arranging his things.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer, commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry, will play the following programme of music, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	Sclantoss	E Kaiser
Valse	The City Life	Translateur
Selection	Reminiscences of Offenbach	Winterbottom
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	F Burad
Cavouna	Carset Solo	Ganer
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	A Pryor
Valse	Kapsana	Waldenfel
Galop	Wie Der Wind	Faust

THE BANDORA BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.—Mr. Turner, Railway Magistrate at Bandora, resumed on Friday last the enquiry into the charge of sending a bogus telegram preferred against Bansee Bhagasing, a Purdesi servant of Dr. De Monte, by Mr. Balkrishna Wasudeo Pandurang, Mr. Joglekar Public Prosecutor at Thana, appeared for the railway police. The accused had asked for an adjournment "sine die," and Mr. Joglekar remarked that looking to the serious character of the offence the bail bond of Rs. 500, executed by the accused, was inadequate. The Magistrate raised the amount to Rs. 2,000, and further enquiry was adjourned until the accused's application to the High Court for a transfer of the case to another Magistrate could be disposed of.

SAILANA NEWS.—Our Sailana correspondent, writing on 9th May says :—His Highness Raja Sahib Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur K.C.I.E. is going to Indore Camp this night for medical advice, as His Highness has been in indifferent health for some time. Mr. Samaldas, the State Medical Officer, and Mr. Brijlalaij the Palace officer, will accompany him. Dr. Roberts the Presidency Surgeon will be consulted. The second Sailana Prince Bharatsingji Sahib who is the Heir apparent of Multan under the State of Dhar in Central India is also going to Multan for about a fortnight to enjoy the summer vacation. He studies at the Ajmer Mayo college. —Pandit Rajkishanji Sahib, the Dewan of Sailana, is to start again on visiting the State villages. He is also to meet the Dewan Sahib of Rutlam Sate at Dhaneera about the 21st instant in connection with boundary dispute.—The weather is hot, dry and sultry; during the day time tem erature rises up to 102 degrees. Nights are cool and fairly pleasant. General health of the town is fairly good. Vaccination is being performed by the Dispensary Vaccinator.

OBSTRUCTING A POLICE OFFICER.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court the Chief Presidency Magistrate investigated a case in which Bargoji Jamasji was charged with using criminal force to Gangaram Mahadu, policeman, in the execution of his duty, on Friday evening, at Gol Pitha. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, with Mr. B. J. Dhondi, and Mr. B. F. Dastur, pleaders defended the accused. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the policeman had taken in his charge a Hindoo mango-seller for causing obstruction on the public road. Accused, who was passing by in a tram-car got down and interfered. There was an altercation between the policeman and the accused, during which the mango-seller managed to effect his escape the policeman's brass badge was broken; a crowd collected and confusion ensued. Accused was taken in custody and placed before an Inspector. The defence was that the accused, on alighting from a tram-car, near Gol Pitha, observed the policeman ill-treating the mango-seller. He asked the policeman not to ill-treat the man, but to take him to his superior at the police station. The policeman rebuked him for his uncalled for interference and ordered him to move off. Accused took down the policeman's number and promised to report him to his Superintendent. The policeman arrested him, and took him to the chowkey. A Parsee, who happened to be with him in the car, had witnessed the incident and part of it was witnessed by other Parsees at the time the accused was taken by the policeman to his superior officers at Nul Bazar and the Marbavri police stations. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution and for the defence. Further hearing was adjourned.

THE TATA FIELDS PRIVATE HEALTH CAMP.—A correspondent writes :—A crowded general public meeting of the past and present residents of the private Health Camps situated between the two Railway Lines at Dadar was held on Sunday last, the 7th instant, in the mandap erected for the purpose in Masurekar Camp in the Tata Fields under the presidency of Mr. Padmanabh Bhaskar Shingne B. A., L. L. B., Pleader, High Court, Bombay. The objects of the meeting having been explained by Mr. Krishnarao Sakharam Maurekar, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, resolutions were unanimously passed conveying thanks (1) to those owners of lands viz, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, his sons and managers, Messrs. Kashinath Deoji Dhuru Anandrao Vinayak Vijayakar and others who had permitted the use of their lands for the purposes of the Camps, free of charge, since 1896; (2) to certain gentlemen viz., Messrs. Gangadhar Deoji, J. D. Dhuru Vasudeo Devji, Harijant Station Master B. B. and C. I. Railway, Dadar Damodar Ganesh and Krishnarao S. Masurekar and others who had exerted themselves in securing the lands and also in the general interest of the camps; (3) and to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Municipal and Police authorities, the former for the courteay with which they received any representations as to the wants of the Camps as regards sanitation and conservancy and the willingness with which such wants were supplied and the latter for their kindness in having deputed an efficient Police party to look to the safety of the lives and property of the residents committed to their care. Mr. Krishnarao S. Masurekar, Honorary secretary and Treasurer, especially mentioned the useful help readily given by Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar L M., J. P., who very willingly placed before the Municipal authorities the requirements of the Camp residents in the matter of conservancy, sanitation and water-supply, and exerted his influence in getting them supplied. The President in his address referred to the severe loss suffered by the country owing to the scourge of the plague which, he said, had decimated the population. He, however, observed that the plague has rendered some useful service and proved a lesson in that it has aroused sentiments of mutual sympathy and brotherly feeling among the several classes of population and has stimulated them to render mutual help and by combined action and efforts to try to cope with a common evil. He added that the peace and general diffusion of education which they enjoyed under the British Rule also acted as powerful factors in producing these beneficial results. Prayers were then offered to Almighty God for the relief of the country from the calamity and three hearty cheers were given to the King Emperor Edward VII for his beneficent rule. It was also resolved at the meeting that the President of the meeting and the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers be authorized to address a letter conveying the thanks expressed to all the landlords of the fields who had kindly and charitably given their lands free of charge for the purposes of the Health Camp. The President was then garlanded and thanked for his able conduct in the chair and gathering dispersed after the distribution of flowers, attar and pansupari and after partaking of tea.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

THE PANCHAYET'S AUTHORITY IMPUGNED.

As an offshoot of the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Parsee community held at Allibless Baug, excluding certain so-called Zoroastrians from the benefits of the charitable funds and properties, now under the control of the Panchayet Trustees, the latter have been called upon by a lawyer's letter to discover the documents on the authority of which they have constituted themselves as trustees of the charitable funds and properties,—warning them that in case of their failure to do so, the assistance of the law courts will be invoked by those on whose behalf the demand has been made. The letter is a lengthy document, in which the general condition of Parsee society in the past and at present is contrasted and in which Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., solicitors, state among other things :—We are instructed by our clients Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jahangir, Kt., Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Hataniee Jamsetjee Tata, Mr. B. S. Patel, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. Ratanjee Dadabhoy Tata on behalf of themselves and others to address this communication to you the nature whereof renders it necessary to take a review of certain events in the past history of the community. It appears from such records as exist that the so-called Parsi Panchayat of Bombay was, in its origin, composed of the entire community of Parsis then resident in Bombay. When the institution first came into existence, the Parsis of Bombay formed a small and definite body, the members whereof could easily meet together for the collective disposal of such questions of internal discipline and management as from time to time arose among them. In process of time, the community increased in numbers and advanced in wealth and intelligence, and as a necessary consequence, the powers and authority of the Panchayat or community as a whole came more and more to be delegated to certain selected members, who also came to be called the Panchayat. The Panchayat in its narrower sense, however, derived its powers from the community as a whole to which it owed its existence. In the case of the Parsi community the time arrived when the necessary unanimity could not be secured and the powers and authority of the Parsi Panchayat, after futile efforts to maintain them, fell finally into disuetude in or about the year 1838, in which year a final attempt at obtaining the sanction of the Government to its official recognition was discountenanced by them—which is a point of no small significance in the present connection. While thus the Panchayat as a body passed away, one part of its work, namely the custody and management of the charitable funds set apart from time to time by religiously and benevolently-minded Zoroastrians remained in the hands of influential but unauthorised persons, who quietly usurped the function."

After referring to instances which were alleged to show arbitrary and high-handed proceedings on the part of the Trustees, the letter proceeds to say :—"Conduct like this was calculated to arouse suspicion and resentment, and these feelings have recently been considerably intensified by the part which you, gentlemen, have taken in connection with the question which has at present sharply divided the community into two opposing sections, namely, the question of admitting persons of other faiths into the Zoroastrian religion and allowing them the use and benefits of the sacred and religious institutions which the munificence and piety of past generations of Zoroastrians have created.

The letter descants at length upon the part said to have been taken by the Trustees in connection with the controversy, and after impugning their authority to act in the manner they had done, concludes as follows :—

"Under all the circumstances it is clear that matters cannot any longer be allowed to remain in the dark and that the Zoroastrian community have a right to know all about the several valuable charities and endowments founded for the benefit of their members. They have also a right to see the deeds under which you profess to administer the said charities and practically appoint yourselves to the office of Trustees. Last, not least, they have a right to see the cases submitted by you to counsel and the opinions of counsel thereon; and free inspection of all these deeds and papers is what we are in the first instance instructed to request you to allow to our clients. If the facts set forth above are in the main and substantially correct, as our clients believe they are our clients think that you will at once perceive the necessity for our clients to take all necessary steps to invoke the assistance of the Civil Courts to appoint valid Trustees, to settle a Scheme for the management of the various properties and funds with which you have been hitherto irregularly dealing, and to obtain all other necessary directions for the administration of the various trusts. Our clients need not assure you that they are not actuated by any hostile or improper feelings in thus endeavouring to set these important matters right."

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. S. N. Company's mail steamer Macedonia, were :—Mr. Justice and Mrs. Aikman, Sir Hugh Barnes, Major-General Stratford Collins, Lt.-Col. H. P. Limmock, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Tata, Commander W. F. O. Wilson, Dr. D. R. Tata, and Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1905.

LORD CROMER AND EGYPT.

LORD CROMER'S reports on progress in Egypt continue to demonstrate the fact that the presence of the British in that country has been for that country's benefit. The latest one, like its predecessors, records the steady onward march and shows that, in spite of the ravages of cattle-plague and the partial failure of the cotton crop, the year was one of unexampled prosperity. The financial position is sound, and Lord Cromer has reason to believe it will continue so. The revenue last year was the largest ever collected and resulted in a surplus over the expenditure of £E. 1,200,000. On December 31, 1904, the Commissioners of the Debt held £E.1,800,000 as a reserve fund, the interest of which accrues to the Egyptian Government, as well as a cash balance of £E. 1,250,000. The outstanding capital of the debt amounted, on December 31, 1904, to £101,275,340. Of this amount, £8,917,280 was held by the Commissioners of the Debt and the Ministry of Finance, thus leaving £92,358,060 in the hands of the public. The revenue of 1905, after allowing for a considerable reduction of taxation, is estimated at £E. 12,255,000 and the expenditure at £E. 11,755,000, thus leaving an estimated surplus of £E. 500,000. Connected with finance is the question of the army of occupation, the annual cost of which is a hundred thousand pounds. A reduction in the force, however, has been effected, and including the troops at Khartoum we now hold the country with but 3,500 men. The force seems ridiculously small considering its enormous responsibility, but the reduction was effected after full consultation with the military authorities both in Cairo and London with Lord Cromer. Though the presence of a British garrison is admittedly indispensable, Lord Cromer declares that is neither necessary nor desirable, on Egyptian or general grounds, that it should be large. He considers the reduced garrison will amply suffice as a guarantee for the maintenance of public order under all ordinary circumstances. Should any extraordinary circumstances occur, he thinks reinforcements could be obtained with sufficient despatch, and he declares the rumours which have been current that the reduction of numbers is preliminary to the total withdrawal of the British garrison to be wholly devoid of foundation.

Trade statistics of the past year showed remarkable results. Exclusive of tobacco, the total value of the imports was £E. 19,389,000, or £E. 3,742,000 more than in 1903 ; and of the exports £E.20,316,000, or £E.1,200,000 more than in 1903. About 40 per cent. of the increase in the imports occurred during the the last two months of the year. The main reasons for the large increase in the imports are :—that in 1903 there was a somewhat exceptionally good cotton crop, following on a succession of fairly good years ; that the feeling of renewed security, engendered by the conclusion of the Anglo-French Agreement, attracted European capital to the country ; and that the Soudan tends to become every year a more important factor in the development of Egyptian trade. The increase in the exports is almost wholly due to cotton. The Customs revenue from all sources amounted to £E.3,216,000, or £E.464,000 in excess of that of 1903. Such results would not have been possible, had it not been for the great works of irrigation which have been carried out. The total area so far affected is set down at upwards of a million and a quarter acres. The increased annual rental of these lands is estimated at about £E.1,553,000 ; their increased sale value at about £E.15,730,000. About 205,000 acres of land, formerly watered by the basin-irrigation system have been adapted to perennial irrigation, About 246,000 acres remain to be similarly treated. It is estimated that the work of converting the remaining 246,000 acres will cost about £E.1,424,000, and that, at the present rate of expenditure, the work will be completed in 1908. Thus, Sir William Garstin says, "for an expenditure of some 6½ millions—by the end of 1908—the annual rental value of the land affected in Middle Egypt should be increased by £E. 2,637,000, and its sale value by £E.26,570,000." Lord Cromer commenting on these figures, doubts whether, in the records of engineering work, another instance can be quoted of such results being achieved with so relatively small an outlay of capital. They are of a nature to encourage those who are, or who in the future may be, responsible for the government of Egypt and the Soudan, not, indeed, to rush hastily into large capital expenditure without full inquiry into all the facts, but, on the other hand, not to hesitate to embark on such expenditure when the highly qualified staff of engineers, under whose auspices these remarkable results have been achieved, are in a position to advise them that the time for action has come.

Naturally Lord Cromer has much to say of the Anglo-French Agreement, which he regards as constituting a fresh point of departure in Egyptian affairs. As to the advantages likely to accrue to the residents in Egypt, there cannot, Lord Cromer says, be a shadow of a doubt. Apart from the fact that the financial restrictions, which, by a change of circumstances had become obsolete and unnecessary, have been removed, it is to be observed that Egyptain progress will now, it may be hoped, continue to advance without being hampered by that somewhat acute stage of international rivalry which has been of so much harm in the past. Both England and France, writes Lord Cromer, have gained in the removal of a difference of opinion which has for long embittered the relations of two nations whose common interest it is to strengthen the bonds of close friendship, and the civilised world—whose principal interest is the maintenance of peace—has gained by the re-establishment of the most friendly relations between two of the most important members of the European family. His lordship foreshadows the possibility of changing the system, known generally under the name of the Capitulations. He refers to discussions on various points connected with European privilege, such as the inviolability of domicile, the immunity of Europeans from the jurisdiction of the local courts, and other cognate matters. But Lord Cromer thinks that scarcely sufficient attention has yet been paid to the question which in reality lies at the root of the whole matter. The reason why the present "capitulations" system does not answer is because Egypt stands in the unique position of an Oriental country which has assimilated a very considerable portion of European civilisation and which is mainly governed by European methods, but which at the same time, possesses no machinery for general legislation, such as is possessed by the various States which, in judicial and administrative matters, it is taking as its model. Lord Cromer is fully of this opinion and says : "The only solution which can produce really satisfactory results would be that the Powers should transfer to Great Britain the legislative functions which they now collectively possess." But the solution is not so simple of application.

IMPERIAL VANDALISM.

MR. JOHN GRIFFITHS has a trenchant letter in the "Times" apropos Sir George Birdwood's remarks at the Society of Arts, last month, in the discussion on Mr. Hodson's Manipur paper. Sir George was struck, as all present were, with the illustrations showing the excellent designs on the home-made clothing worn by the inhabitants of what, according to Sir George Watt and Mr. Henry Suttman-Johnson is the most beautiful country in the Empire, Kashmir not excepted. Sir G. Birdwood expressed a fervent hope that everything possible would be done to preserve this handicraft, but he went on to say "one is always in terror—of the exuberant and unabashed vandalism of the imperial race which broke up into road rollers one of the rarest columns among the architectural relics of the Mogul period in India ; which wantonly blew up the Jubbai Palace at Fyzulpur-Sikri ; which destroyed the paintings of the Ajanta Caves, by neglecting to keep out the wind and rain, and "the moles (lizards) and the bats" which, again, through neglect of the copies taken of them by Major Robert Gill, 1824-52, left them to perish at the Crystal Palace in the disastrous fire of 1866 ; which removed the choicest remains of the Amravati Tope from the banks of the river Kistna to London, and left them there to corrode in the open yard of Fife House for nearly 20 years, until he got them transferred to the reverent custody of the British Museum ; which recently cut down the avenue of sad cypress trees leading up to the Taj Mahal and which has now submerged Philæ. With reference to the Sydenham Hill disaster, Mr. Griffiths points out that the second series of copies of the famous Ajunta paintings, made by himself and assistants at a cost of £5,000 to the Bombay Government, fared very little better than those of Major Gill. Some were destroyed in another fire at South Kensington ; others have been lyed at the India Museum, and as to the emainder, goodness knows what has become of them. It used to be said by their critics that the motto of the former South Kensington custodians of our national treasures was "Ars est celare artem" and we are not sure that the gibe was wholly undeserved if Mr. John Griffiths' experience was general. When he was writing his book on the Ajunta paintings he wished to see some of the copies and went to the Museum for the purpose. He says :—"I was referred to an attendant, who took me to a storeroom, in which these paintings were kept. I found them in a deplorable condition, covered with dust. Some were stretched on frames which were piled one against the other, the corners of many having damaged the canvas of those against which they were leaning. Others were lying on the floor, not rolled as canvas, should be, but folded, showing creases with the colour cracked and crazed." Mr. Griffiths had himself packed, with loving care, every painting and, as he sorrowfully remarks, we can imagine what his feelings were when he saw the treatment to which these valuable canvases had been put. Mr. Griffiths further tells us that he strongly objected to sending the copies to England as he thought they would be better cared for in India. In this he was over-ruled. But Mr. Griffiths may console himself. He has not been subjected to the indignity of having his paintings consigned to the gloomy and deserted corridors of the Imperial Institute, the greatest failure, not to use a stronger word, of the nineteenth century.

THE HUNTING OF TAME DEER.

IN a Home contemporary received by this Mail a list is published of a few of the more repulsive recent incidents of the hunting of carted stags. Beautiful Surrey is the county where most of these cases occurred and where the hunting of tame deer through "eligible residential quarters," extremely unlike Dartmoor or Exmoor, is a familiar and, to real sportsmen, a depressing spectacle. If the huntsman comes up in time the deer is kept for another run, after more or less baiting ; otherwise the half-domesticated beast is worried to death like a cat, with the difference that complicity in worrying the cat leads to the police court, while the torturing of tame deer passes unnoticed under the name of sport. If only people could get clear of the idea that this scaring and mauling of animals about as fit to be hunted as escaped parrots are fit to be shot over a dog is really a "sport" in the sense in which moose-hunting or mountain climbing or the sailing of your own boat wherever you can take her is sport, a barbarous amusement would soon die a natural death. But unfortunately very few people who are addicted to this so called form of sport can be brought to see how unsportsmanlike the whole thing is. The sight should bring home how much the word sport can be made to cover, as does the sight of a recently coursed hare, at Altcar, hopping about the grass with one leg broken and a patch of fur torn off its back because no one has been sportsman enough to make sure that it is despatched at once after a "kill" in the Waterloo Cup. We trust and believe that few Indian sportsmen would take any pleasure in baiting half tame animals.

MOTOR-CAR TRAFFIC AT HOME.

THE succession of motor-car accidents which have marked the holiday season at home this year has, Indian motorists will be interested to learn, turned public attention very seriously to the question of the regulation of this form of traffic. Many of the long list of accidents, it is only fair to motorists to suppose, are not due to carelessness or excessive speed, but are simply inevitable traffic accidents ; and no doubt, too, a similar imposing list of accidents caused by horsed vehicles might be compiled, if they were so attentively reported. There remain, however, after making all deductions, some accidents of which excessive speed has certainly been a chief cause. In this connection in a recent case it was alleged in evidence that the driver was heard to say after the accident that he was going only sixty miles an hour. Whether this be true or not, there are some general indications that there is a class of automobilists who have not accepted the law of speed as it stands. It is, however, obvious that no possible speeding-up of traffic on the highways at Home can ever go very much beyond the present legal limit of twenty miles an hour. As a normal, and still more as an average, speed for road vehicles, forty miles an hour is not consistent with the safety of public roads. It is only possible now because of the limited number of motorists who practise it as a risky sport.

THE King-Emperor's Birthday will be celebrated in India on the 26th June.

IT is notified that inspection for plague has been re-imposed at Port Said by the Egyptian Government.

THE Viceroy will give the usual Eton Dinner at Simla on the 3rd June, as the 4th falls this year on a Sunday.

IT is announced that Lord Kitchener's Fund for the relief of the soldiers and dependents who suffered in the earthquake will close to-day.

MR. C. J. KEENE, C. I. E. North-Western State Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of the Government from the 25th instant.

MR. MURRAY HAMMICK, C. S., Madras, has taken over the officiating appointment of Home Secretary from Mr. H. H. Risley, who has proceeded on leave.

THERE has been no further trouble in the Khyber region in connection with the dispute that arose near Kam Dakkha between Afghan and British Khassadars. References will be made to Kabul with a view to prevent collisions of this kind.

WE are informed by the Government of Bengal that Hongkong has been declared to be infected with plague, and that the Plague regulations issued by Government will be enforced in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong against vessels arriving from that place.

THE members of the Commercial Mission to South-Eastern Persia, with the exception of Mr. Newcomen, are expected to reach Karachi from Bushire this week. Mr. Newcomen himself, who has been detained owing to a slight accident, will follow later.

THE Deputy Commissioner of the Kangra district has pointed out that prices for food grains are now ruling high in the area that was most affected by the earthquake, and he suggests that charitably-disposed persons should import supplies and offer them at a reasonable rate.

THE approximate earnings of the Southern Punjab Railway for the week ending the 29th Aptil were Rs. 46,684 against Rs. 40,445 for the corresponding week of the previous year. The total earnings to the 29th April were Rs. 11.02,123 against Rs 7,77,596 for the corresponding period of previous year.

MR. W. M. Sherer, Officiating First Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the N. W. Provinces, has been granted six months' leave from the 10th instant. Mr. W. J. Price, D. S. P., Meerut, officiates as Third Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of the 2nd Circle in place of Mr. Sherer.

THE attempt to introduce English beech, lime oak and mountain-ash in the Kulu forests has failed. The Punjab Forest Administration Report for the last year states that all the trees have died. The Spanish chestnut, however, has been successfully introduced and is bearing fruit well, especially where planted in clumps.

AT the manœuvres south of Delhi in December, the opportunity will be taken to test the new organisation under which British and Native troops each work in their own brigade formation. The large concentration of fifty or sixty troops will also afford a useful test of mobilisation arrangements, particularly as regards the Eastern Command.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway is to be extended to the Punch Valley coalfield. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway also, we believe, intend to have a share in the exploitation of this new field. This will encourage prospecting for coal. The Burma Railways Company, by the way, have obtained a licence to search for coal in the Sagaing and Kayaukai districts of Burma.

THERE has been placed in our hand says the "Civil and Military Gazette" an official letter emanating from a certain Government of India office and addressed to a provincial officer of standing, which seems to merit publication. It reads : Sir,—In continuation of this office letter No.—dated—, I have the honour to send here with postage stamp for Re 0-1-0, being the credit balance due to you. Please acknowledge the receipt. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.—." The letter (with its one anna enclosure, being of foolscap size notwithstanding its brevity, was placed in a long heavy envelope, according to regulation, at a cost of one anna for postage. The letter contained an article of value, to wit, a one anna postage stamp, and had therefore to be registered, according to regulation, at a further cost of two annas. The receipt which was asked for had also to be upon foolscap paper and enclosed in a long heavy envelope, according to regulation, at a further cost of one anna. Our attention has, moreover, been drawn to the fact that the one anna stamp enclosed in the original letter was affixed to the letter with such adhesive force as to be subsequently inseparable except by chemical process, and and is therefore useless. We do not know whether this also was by regulation. The Government has thus had to pay 3 1-2 annas (to say nothing of the cost of stationery and the clerical labour) in order to effect the remittance of a one anna stamp which is now worthless. Further, the letter in question represents but the final stage of a previous correspondence on the portentous question whether a credit balance of one anna was, or was not really due to the present recipient. One wonders whether this is what is meant by "curtailment of official literature."

WEATHER TALK.

A CURIOUS ASPECT OF "HAMLET."

THE inadequacy of any acted version of "Hamlet" to convey all that is implied in Shakespeare's text, observes Sidney Low in the "St. James's," strikes one afresh every time the play is performed on our stage. The best production must leave out much that is essential to the great story. There are, for instance, the Fortinbras scenes. Most acting-Managers treat these as mere dull episodes, and curtail them ruthlessly. Mr. Irving, in his interesting revival at the Adelphi Theatre, cuts them out altogether. Yet Fortinbras and his army cannot be sacrificed without depriving the piece of much of its meaning and significance. We need the young Norway hero, and his following of "lawless resolutes," the drums and trumpets, the captains and the soldiers, the trampling of armed men, the "post-haste and romage through the land," the tense air of expectancy and impending catastrophe. It is against this fuliginous background, darkly scrolled with the fantastic images of struggling dynasties and clashing nations, that the figure of the stricken Prince is thrown ; this is the tangle that, for the "cursed spite" of fortune, he is born to unravel. Without the Fortinbras details, and the incidents of politics and war, we have only an emotional drama of adultery, intrigue, and revenge ; with them, we are allowed to see

"Gorgeous Tragedy
In sceptred pall come sweeping by."

and we realise the true pathos of Hamlet's life when he is enmeshed, as remorselessly as Œdipus or Orestes, in the inextricable web of Destiny.

Then there is the case of the minor characters, who are seldom firmly embodied on the stage. Hamlet as represented, is almost a one-part play. The leading actor has unequalled opportunities. He is on view all the time, and has a fine speech to make, or a big effect to work up to, every few minutes. As a result the cast of our "Hamlets" as a whole is commonly a poor one. The Prince himself is, of course, an actor of reputation ; there mayor may not be competent low comedians in the part of the First Grave-digger ; Polonius is generally a failure ; the King, Queen, Horatio, Rosencrantz, and Guildenstern, and the rest, are left to anybody or nobody. Hamlet is on the stage and doing something interesting. All that happens in the intervals is accessory to the series of tableaux and declamations.

A passage that usually misses its full effect at the theatre is the opening of the scene on the battlements at Elsinore, where Hamlet meets Horatio and Marcellus at midnight to watch for his father's ghost. The scene itself is tremendous in its appeal to the imagination ; but it is an appeal the stage can hardly satisfy. The best of management and decorative ingenuity, the scrupulousness of Sir Henry Irving, the learned lavishness of Mr. Tree, cannot give us all that the lines of Shakespeare suggest ; the steely northern night, under the silent stars, the mutter of the breaking waves, the bite of the sea-wind the moon drifting through a wisp of cloud and, the poignancy of the contrast between the dark ramparts and the lighted panes of the banqueting hall. Outside on the terrace, three young men draw their cloaks round them, and shiver not only because of the cold : they feel themselves much alone, with their hearts beating a little wildly, their heads rather too full of German metaphysics and mysticism—alone, in the haunted night, with unnamed terrors from the underworld, encompassing them about. Here, in the darkness, we are with the things of the spirit ; mystery, and mortal fear, but also belief and constant fidelity, and the unconquerable friendship to the death. Yet we know that a few steps would take us into another atmosphere, where all is gross and material, an atmosphere of vulgar cunning and coarse ostentation, and brutal self-indulgence. You see this when you read the lines in your study, at midnight, for choice, with the world asleep. On the stage they are inclined to hurry over the preliminaries, so as to come to the ghost, for which everybody is waiting. The minor personages in these "platform" episodes seldom get full justice done them. Bernardo and Marcellus are frequently no more than conscientious supers, garbed in grotesque Viking armour, or furred like Esquimaux. They are meant to be scholars and courtiers like Horatio, and the scenes in which they take part are among the most impressive, in intention, in the drama.

There is one aspect of this conversation on the rampart, on which, I daresay, if one only knew, some German professor has written a treatise. When the curtain draws up on Act I., Scene IV., to disclose the embattled towers, and the three cloaked figures, I have a moment in which the feelings proper to the occasion are crossed by amusement ; for I remember that Hamlet is going to talk about the weather. Surely some ingenious commentator must have observed that this was purposely designed by the dramatist in order to give his hero the stamp of his own nationality. Consider it. The Prince is at the most solemn moment of his life—a moment big, as he suspects, with the fate of thrones and nations :—

"My father's spirit in arms ! all is not well ;
I doubt some foul play: Would the night were come!"

The night has come, this night of doom and dread. He meets the two men who have themselves seen the spectral shape, and he accosts them with the true and characteristic British greeting. He asks them whether they do not find it cold, and observes that there is a keen wind blowing. After that they go on to talk of public affairs and the disastrous prevalence of the drinking habit. Only a passing nervous allusion to the awful business of their meeting, and that hastily repressed. If this is not quite English, what is it ? Coleridge, I am aware, says this conversation only testifies to Shakespeare's general knowledge of human nature ; since he knew that "on the brink of any serious enterprise or event of moment, men almost invariably endeavour to elude the pressure of their own thoughts by turning aside to trivial objects and familiar circumstances.' That may be, but can one conceive a young Frenchman, or Italian, or even a German or a Swede, making meteorological observations at such a time ? In the vast literature that has grown up about Hamlet there is a special chapter which deals with his nationality and racial traits. Many critics regard him as essentially the man of the North, the Scandinavian, in his moodiness, his sardonic humour, his intense ethical conscionsness, his brooding gloom, his occasional outbursts of Berserk fury. Others see in him the Celtic imagination, the Celtic melancholy, the wistful Celtic love, tempered by fear of the supernatural. The Germans have long since decided that Hamlet is one of themselves, and even believe that Shakespeare, with his propetic insight, had created in advance an image of the Germany of the next two centuries, the Germany of doubts and futile striving and ineffectual speculation, the Germany in which the manly line of resolution was sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought, so that it pondered and refined when it should have answered the call to action. Freiligrath, the poet, put the idea into striking verse, when he sought to nerve his countrymen to the struggle for emancipation before 1848:—

Yes, Germany is Hamlet! Lo!
Upon her ramparts every night
There stalks in silence, grim and slow,
Her barbed Freedom's steel-clad sprite,
Beckoning the warders watching there,
And to the shrinking doubter saying;
They've drops fell poison in mine ear;
Draw thou the sword ! no more delaying !

He ponders, dreams, but at his need
No counsel comes, firm purpose granting,
Still for the prompt, courageous deed
The prompt, courageous soul is wanting.

It comes from loitering overmuch,
Lounging and—reading tired to death;
Sloth holds him in its iron clutch,
He's grown too fat and scant of breath.
His learning gives him little aid,
His boldest act is only thinking;
Too long in Wittemberg he stayed,
Attending lectures—may be drinking.

All this is ingenious, But I think our patriotism may be reassured by a close consideration of his conduct on the platform at Elsinore. When we doubt whether Hamlet was an Englishman, let us always remember that in the very crisis of his destiny, with his father's spirit in arms he talks about the weather, and fills in the time with a homogeneous lecture. No one but an Englishman could do that.

JAPAN AND FRANCE.

NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

BRITISH STEAMER BLOWN UP.

JAPANESE TRANSPORT DESTROYED.

BALTIC FLEET'S TRANSPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is declared at the St. Petersburg Foreign Office that the neutrality situation is unchanged, France not having taken any official step since the transmission of the former Japanese protest. The belief continues that despite the absence of a formal declaration, France will not modify the regulations, which undoubtedly is regarded as not only unfriendly but a hostile act.

On all hands, the right of Russian ships to coal and provision is firmly insisted upon.

The British steamer Sobraleuse struck a mine at Port Arthur and sunk. Several of the crew and coloured passengers are believed to be drowned.

The Japanese transport Sheyutsu Maru struck a mine on the 4th instant, near the Miaotao Islands and it is believed has sunk.

The Admiralty docks at St. Petersburg are beginning the construction of two armoured cruisers of the Boyan type, named respectively the Admiral Makharoff and Pallada.

The Customs authorities at San Francisco have stopped 2,500 cases from Hamburg for Japan containing cases of shells.

LONDON, MAY 12.

General Linievitch wires on the 11th inst. :—The enemy resumed the decisive offensive movement against his right flank on the 7th inst., which was repulsed.

LONDON, MAY, 14.

A steamer has arrived at Saigon which states having seen on the 12th instant, off the south end of Hainan, fourteen cargo boats, escorted by two Russian warships, which subsequently anchored in Yulin Bay, Hainan ; the steamer shortly afterwards passed the main Russian squadron steaming at moderate speed northward.

THE CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

Arrest of a Frenchman at Tokio.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is stated that France has telegraphed to the French Minister at Tokio for full information, regarding the arrest of M. Bougouin on a charge of espionage, and that unless the Japanese supply strong presumptive evidence of his guilt, the Minister will lodge a strong protest.

M. Delcasse yesterday received Dr. Motono, the Japanese Minister in Paris, and had an interview of half an hour with him.

THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

Assassination of an Admiral.

A dismissed orderly killed Admiral Nazimoff with a revolver at St. Petersburg to-day.

For the purpose of allaying the agitation among the peasants, the Russian Government has prepared a scheme enabling the peasants to acquire leases of Crown lands, aggregating 250 million acres on the easiest terms.

The Peasants at Sergatch in the district of Nijniaovgorod have risen and set fire to several estates.

THE "MORNING POST" ON MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Unionism and Imperialism.

The "Morning Post" takes strong exception to Mr. Balfour's doctrine as incompatible with the traditions of Unionism and Imperialism.

The newspapers regard Mr. Balfour's declarations as epoch making, showing for the first time the whole scheme of Imperial defence, maturely weighed and determined by a supreme Council superior to Party.

His view that the invasion of Great Britain is impracticable is based upon Lord Robert's opinion that a minimum of seventy thousand invaders is requisite.

NEW GUNS FOR INDIA.

Gurkha "Experts."

His Majesty the King to-day inspected two of the first complete batteries of the new guns at Buckingham Palace prior to their despatch to India.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Lord Roberts, and Colonel Wyllie with a party of Gurkha officers were present.

THE ACCIDENTS IN AMERICA.

Many Killed and Injured.

Three hundred were killed and injured in the tornado at Snyder and 90 in the railway smash at Harrisburg.

THE MACKAY TREATY.

Chinese Merchants' Complaints.

In the House of Commons last night, Earl Percy said that Sir E. Satow had been requested to obtain from the British merchants in China a detailed statement of the complaints regarding China's attitude towards the Mackay Treaty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The French fleet will visit Portsmouth from the 7th to 13th August.

THE MISSION TO PERSIA.

Returning Home.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg, dated Teheran, 11th instant, states that MacMahon's mission has completed its labours and is leaving Persia in a few days.

SUICIDE AT THE KOREAN LEGATION.

Yehansung, the Korean Charge d' Affairs, in London committed suicide this morning by hanging himself at the Legation.

THE JUBILEE HANDICAP.

Result and Betting.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Handicap :—

Ambition..... 1
Fermoyle 2
Union Jack..... 3

Fourteen horses ran. The race was won by a head, two lengths separating the second and third.

The betting at the start was 9 to 1 Ambition, 20 to 1 Fermoyle ; 6 to 1 Union Jack.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The following is the latest betting on the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes run to-morrow :—

5 to 1.....Ypsilanti.
15 to 2.....Lancashire.
100 to 12.....Ambition.
100 to 12.....L'Aiglon.
9 to 1.....Union Jack.
9 to 1.....Romar.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Gloucester has beaten Middlesex by nine wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Warwickshire by eight wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Worcester by 65 runs.

The matches between the Australians and Surrey and Sussex and Notts were drawn.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUNDS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Bank of England has given two hundred pounds to the Viceroy's and fifty to the Kitchener fund.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb have given 105 guineas to the Kitchener fund.

THE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list to date of subscriptions received in India to his Excellency General Viscount Kitchener's Relief Fund:—

	Rs. a.
H. H. Maharaja Sir Chundra Shum Shere Jung Rana Bahadur, G C S I, Prime Minister and Marshall of Nepal	5,000
His Excellency the Viceroy	1,000
H E General the Right Hon'ble Viscount Kitchener, G C B, etc, etc	3,000
Lieut-Genl. Sir A Gaselee, G C I E K C B,	1,000
Lieut-Genl. Sir Bindon Blood, K C B	100
Colonel W H Unwin, late 5th Gurkhas	1,000
Officers and men 1st Brahmans	500
Major-General F W Kitchener, C B	500
Major-Genl. R A P Clements, C B, D S O	250
H E the C-in-C's Personal Staff	500
Messrs Spinner and Co, Bombay	1,000
"Anonymous"	50-4
Colonel W B Capper	125
Colonel Indian Army	300
Lieut Col. W D Thomson	100
Mrs. Dundas	100
Sassoon J David, Esqr	500
"J"	30
Brig.-Genl J A Coxhead, C B, R A	75
Captain Alban Wilson	50
Lieut-Col. F G Bond, C B, R E	50
Lieut-Col. D G Crawford, I M S	50
Major H M Twynam, D S O	15
"A military sympathiser of the Gurkhas".	5
J Campbell Esq. I C S	100
Colonel H Mansfield, C B	100
Mrs Alexander	100
Major and Miss Rawlins	50
Colonel Harrison	100
Major-Genl. C H Scott, C B, R A	100
Major J F Horton-Bennett	99
Colonel G F Wilson R E	100
Colonel C L Woolicombe	100
Church of Scotland Peshawar	30-5
Major W G R Cordue, R E	50
Captain A K Rawlins, D S O	50
Colonel E W Welchman	50
J H McNeale Esq	10
Messrs King, King and Co, Bombay	250
Colonel A R D Mackenzie, C B (20 £)	300
Mrs. W B Capper (5 £)	75
Brig.-Genl. A W L Bayly, C B, A L C	100
"H E C"	100
Captain C T Robertson-Milne, I M S	32
Colonel C W Park, A D C	100
Officers, N. C. Os. and men 1st Royal Dragoons	500
W F Wells Esq, I C S	50
Total ....Rs.	17,767-9

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs. a.
Amount already acknowledged	29,356-2
H and P	25
Hon Mr E M H Fulton	100
J D Desai	5
E S H N of Colombo	49
D D C	50
Ganesh Ramkrishna Bapat	20
Total..... Rs.	29,505-2

THE same invincible antagonism to undue haste appears in less exalted official circles ; civil authorities love the stately steadiness of the unhasting. They play their parts so well as a times to deceive themselves. Thus it fell out that there was quite a panic at Ashby-de-la-Zouch over the reported outbreak of small-pox in a local lodging-house ; and a special meeting of the council was summoned specially to deal with it. It was true that smallpox had occurred in the manner and place described : but it had all happened years before. But a weired variant of this is brought to mind over the epidemic by which Lincoln is ravaged. In a room in an Exeter house sat two men. One of them informed his companion that the last time he was in the town, he suffered from the plague in that very room. "In that corner," he said, "was a cupboad where the bandages were kept ; it is now plastered over, but they are probably still there." And he took a poker, broke down the plaster, and found them. From their "find" the two men contracted the plague, and it spread through the town, and worked fearful havoc.

A PLAGUE CASE REPORTED FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says :—A man, named Leith, a rag sorter, has died of bubonic plague. Twenty-five people have been isolated.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT IN CALCUTTA.

EXCITED PUBLIC OPINION.

A strong body of opinion is forming in Calcutta against the two declarations published in the last issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" announcing that certain valuable sites in commercial centre of the city are to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for purposes of offices of the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, officers' quarters and stabling quarters and hospital for Viceroy's band. It is felt that the Land Acquisition Act was never intended to be brought into operation for purposes of this kind.

OPIUM RECEIPTS.

INCREASED INCOME.

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The opium revenue to date is as follows:—The two sales of Bengal opium in April and May show a result of Rs. 9,15,725 better than the estimate, while the duty on Malwa opium for April shows a decrease of Rs. 3,17,600 on the estimate. This leaves a net result of Rs. 5,28,125 better than the estimate.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Mr. A. R. Birks is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service from yesterday.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. G. Lissant officiates as Registrar vice Mr. Tucker on leave.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, of the Civil Veterinary Department, is posted to Bombay during the absence on leave of Major F. Joslen.

Mr. Carr, Conservator of Forests, Assam, has six months' leave, Mr. C. E. Muriel from Burma officiating.

CIVIL WORKS.

A license, granted to Messrs. Darwood and Co. for the introduction of electric traction into the Rangoon Cantonment, is published. It takes effect from to-morrow and gives option of purchase to the local authorities and the Government of India after forty-two years and at the end of every ten years thereafter. The supply is to be on the continuous current system, the distribution to be by feeders and overhead trolley wires. The area of supply, comprises (1) Pagoda Road from Pagoda Bridge to Shive Dagon Pagoda ; and (2) Simpson Road from Pagoda Road to Signal Pagoda Road.

Captain T. S. B. Williams, I. M. S., officiates as Consular Surgeon at Kermansbah.

Captain C. B. Loring is appointed second in command, Zhob Levy Corps.

Lieutenant H. R. Lawrence is posted as Political Assistant, Kalat.

Major C. Archer officiates Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Major M. A. Tighe is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Brevet-Colonel Drummond, 38th Central India Horse, is appointed "sub pro tem" Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, vice Brigadier-General Beatson on special duty.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Branson, Accountant-General, Bengal, has two months' leave. Mr. H. G. Keene to officiate and Mr. M. K. Ghatak to act as Deputy Comptroller-General.

RAINSTORM IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 14.

Poona was visited by a severe thunderstorm, attended with hail and rain, on Saturday evening, and again this evening, when the severity of the storm was characteristic of the boisterous monsoon day. Rain and hail came down in blinding showers, and thunder and lightning continued for an hour. The temperature is reduced by several degrees, and it is delightfully cool.

POONA VOLUNTEERS OF PANCHGANI.

General Stratford Collins inspected the Panchgani detachment of the Poona Volunteers under Command of Captain Dunne, Officiating Adjutant at Panchgani, on Thursday last, and expressed great satisfaction with their drill and musketry efficiency. He gave them sound advice in regard to free gymnastics.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood that the manufacture of the new field gun at Home is being steadily proceeded with, though no shipments have yet been made to India. It is expected that a large number of guns will be shipped in one consignment. This will admit of rearmament in this country being carried out by brigade-divisions among the units of Royal Artillery that stand first for mobilisation.

ARRIVALS, May 13.

Col J D Gordon, 13th Lancers, on leave from Jhelum.
Capt W G Wood, Retired list, on retirement from Rawalpindi.
Major J W Hutchinson, 59th S Rifles, on leave from Rawalpindi.
Bl. Major H F Head, R A Ord, Dept on leave from Ferozepore.
2nd Lieut J S Marshall, Devons, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES, May 13.

2nd Lieut J S Richardson, R E on duty to Abbottabad.
Lieut J D Crowdy, 5th Gurkha Rifles, on M C to England.
Lieut H R Pritchard, 32nd Sikhs, M C to England.
Lieut H I Money, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on M C to England.
Lieut F Palmer Roberts, 4th Hus. on duty to Meerut.
Capt T Patterson, R E on leave to England.
Capt J R Charles, R E on leave to England.
Col J D Gordon, 13th Lancers, on leave to England.
Capt W E Wood, on retirement to England.
Major Hutchinson, 59th Rifles, on leave to England.
Capt F T Thompson I M S on leave to England.
Major H F Head, R A Ord Dept on leave to England.
Lieut Campbell, Highland L I on leave to England.
Lieut J E Waller, R Fus, on leave to England.
Lieut A E Bradshaw, 14th Lancers on leave to England.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. AJMERE ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE last match of third round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played on Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators, when, though very much was expected of the visitors who showed up well in their first venture, were completely outclassed when pitted against the Medicals. In the first half the Medicos annexed two goals and added a third in the (second, to their opponents' nil. The back line of the Ajmere team played a grand defensive game and saved more than once, while Martin, their custodian, was a tower of strength at his post. Jones of the Medicals was undoubtedly the means of the victory for his side, for it was due to his dexterous passing that the three goals came in such rapid succession. Details :—

Play began at 5-10 punctually when the Medicals immediately pressed, and within a couple of minutes shot in a goal, which, however, was disallowed on the ground of sticks. A minute later, however, Sinclair notched the first goal of the evening. From the "bully" at midfield Harrison broke away but was interrupted near his opponents' circle and play was transferred to the centre of the field where some give and take play was witnessed. Sinclair then broke away and an exciting skirmish ensued in front of the Ajmere goal, but to no avail ; and though the Medicos maintained the aggressive for some time, the Ajmere eleven proved equal to the occasion, and their backs were conspicuously nippy and were not long in reversing the order, but Filmet's final hit went wide. The Medicals once again returned to the attack and pressing hard they broke through the back defence and Fido sent in a fine angle shot from the left, scoring the second goal of the evening. The Medicos continued on the aggressive, and foul against the visitors near their own circle made things even more rosy for the Medical boys, the Ajmeresites then made a good rush down the medical half where Gillespie saved beautifully, and but for him the Ajmere eleven would certainly have equalized matters. This feat was repeated, but a bit of loose play on the part of the Ajmere backs met with the same result. The half time whistle was piped a minute later, with the Medical students leading by two goals to love.

On changing ends the Medicos resumed the attack and the Ajmere custodian saved a sure shot from Fido, but Jones was quickly on the offensive again and notched the third goal for his side. Matters now looked very gloomy for the visitors when another shot was sent in by the Medicos, but this goal was disallowed on account of the shot having been sent in from outside the circle. Soon after, Fido sent in another hot shot which Martin smartly saved at the expense of a corner. "Carry" against a Medical forward drew hostilities into the Medical half, but the pressure was of a very short duration and the latter were once more on the attack. A good shot by Sinclair was saved in the nick of time by the Ajmere custodian. From the "bully" on the goal line, the Medicos kept their opponents beamed in in their own half. An exciting skirmish ensued in front of the Ajmere goal when Martin was again to the rescue. Putting themselves together the Ajmere men pressed and obtained a corner, which however, remained unconverted. This was followed by another vigorous attack, but the passing of the forward line was noticeably erratic and Fido was not long in relieving the pressure, but was interrupted just as he passed the centre line. Sinclair then took up, but met with the same fate near the Ajmere circle. Shortly after, Jones of the local team sent in a smart shot, but spoilt the goal by a "carry." Another hot shot was sent in by Fido, but was well saved by the goal [illegible] a corner. Fido soon after shot just over the net. When the period closed play was confined in the Ajmere half, the match ending as follows :—

Grant Medical College.....3 Goals
Ajmere Athletic Club ..... Nil

The following were the teams :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Goal—V. Emile ; Backs—W. Cody and H. Gimi ; Halves—F. Owers, T. Johnstone, and H. R. Gillespie ; Forwards—O. Harrison, W. Jones, G. Fido, S. Vardon, and A. Sinclair.

AJMERE ATHLETIC CLUB.—Goal—R. S. Martin ; Backs—W. S. Shipp and P. D. Theodore ; Halves—F. Finnigan, H. Connelly, E. H. Bennett ; Forwards—W. E. Le Feuvre, S. Filmet, C. H. Codd, W. Barren, and H. Radcliffe.

REFEREES.—Messrs. P. F. Fischer and C. M. Ward.

The first of the semi-finals will be played this afternoon on the Cooperage, the contesting teams being the Bishop's High School from Poona and the Cathedral High School "Old Boys."

PRESIDENCY-PARSEE CRICKET.

The following letter is sent to us for publication :—

To The Honorary, Secretary, Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the effect of what transpired at the Meeting between the Cricket Committee of this Gymkhana and three Members of your Gymkhana on 2nd May 1905 has been reported to my Committee, who regret they are unable to depart from the conclusion that they had arrived at, not to fix a match in Bombay between the Presidency and the Parsees during the monsoon this year, but who will be very glad if such a match could be arranged for in the next cold season here.

I am also desired to suggest that any communication as to arranging a match between the Presidency and the Parsees during the monsoon at Poona might be addressed to the Secretary of the Poona Gymkhana Club to whom I am sending a copy of this letter.—Yours, &c.,

C. E. DURNFORD,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Bopay Gymkhana, 10th May 1905.

PARSI AND HINDU CRICKET.

A MEETING of the leading Parsi cricket club was held at the Parsi Gymkhana yesterday when the action of the Hindu Gymkhana in cancelling the remaining cricket fixtures with the Parsi Cricket Clubs, last season, was considered and the following resolution was unanimously carried :—

Resolution.—That in the opinion of this meeting of the representatives of the leading Parsi cricket clubs the action taken by the Hindu Gymkhana, last cricket season, in cancelling the remaining fixtures with the Parsi cricket clubs without even consulting the parties concerned, was regrettable, and that in view of what has happened, it is hereby resolved that in future whenever the Hindu Gymkhana offers to play any of the Parsi cricket clubs, represented at this meeting, it is desirable in the interest of all concerned that such club clubs should first ascertain the views and wishes of other sister institutions in meeting assembled, before making definite fixtures with the Hindu Gymkhana.

H. I. SIR H. S. BARNES' DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

HIS HONOUR Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K. C. I. E., C. V. O. Lieut.-Governor of Burma, arrived on Saturday afternoon by the mail express train from Calcutta, on the Victoria Terminus station and once proceeded direct on board the P. and O. Co's. ail steamer Macedonia. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery as the s. s. Macedonia passed the battery, to announce the departure of his Honour.

THE BANDMAN-DALLAS COMPANY.

OPENING NIGHT.

THE enterprise of Messrs. Bandmann and Dallas in bringing a really good Musical Comedy Company to Bombay in the height of the hot weather had its reward on Saturday night when the Novelty Theatre, despite the excessive heat, was packed to its utmost limits. Considering that fully half the theatre-going people of Bombay are away at Mahableshwar, Matheran, and Khandala, Mr. Bandmann had no right to expect a full house and his surprise therefore at Saturday night's house must have been an extremely pleasant one and have reminded him of the houses his last Company drew in 1901. The present Company is undoubtedly, taking it all round, a stronger combination than that which visited India four years ago, and this we think was clearly shown by the powerful portrayal of the minor parts in "A Country Girl," it being the rule with most musical comedy companies that visit this country to depend on the efforts of the leading members for success. Of the present company, however, it cannot be said that talent is limited to three or four members, as everyone down to the latest joined chorus lady has ability. The Chorus, indeed, is one of the strong points of the Company and we have certainly rarely in this country been given an opportunity of hearing a better one. Mr. Bandmann made a happy choice in selecting "A Country Girl" for the opening night, and this latest London success went with a swing from start to finish which should ensure full houses for the remainder of the Company's season here. As the piece is an entirely new one a synopsis will not be out of place.

Geoffrey Challoner, a young English naval officer, whose father ruined himself over a tin mine, returns after five years to his native village in Devonshire and finds that Sir Joseph Verity who now owns his father's estate, is putting up his son for the coming elections. He has no intention of competing for the seat, but his servant, Barry, who has come with him and who has also heard of the elections, makes up his mind to get his master elected. He consults Challoner and finding him averse on the grounds of poverty he becomes more determined to carry out his scheme. So unknown to his master he sells the Tin Mine to Sir Joseph Verity for £ 8,000, and makes the villagers believe that if they elect Challoner, he will marry a very wealthy Indian Princess who has come with a Rajah from Bhong to attend the King's Coronation. This is heard by one Majorie Joy, one of the village girls and also an old sweetheart of Challoner, who now is a famous London singer who has come to see if he still loves her. The news upsets her so much that she leaves the village broken-hearted and poor Challoner marvels at her disappearance.

In the second act Challoner is seen attending a Fancy Dress Ball at the Ministry of Fine Arts and Barry who in order to gain admittance to the Ball has had to disguise himself as a woman. He meets his old sweetheart, Sophie, flirting with another man so he also flirts with Sir Joseph Verity who thinking him a woman offers him marriage. But the deception is found out and Barry has to fight the Bandmaster and steals his clothes for a new disguise. In the mean time the Princess of Bhong, who has fallen in love with Challoner, proposes to him, but is gently refused and at this time a renowned singer, named Miss Montagus, appears to sing and through an old song Challoner discovers that Miss Montague and Majorie are one and the same. Explanations follow and all ends satisfactorily. Miss Corlass as Majorie Joy with her charming acting free of all affectation, sweetly pretty face and exquisite voice, won all hearts. Miss Karkeek made a decided hit as Naa, her sprightliness and charm of manner eminently suiting her to the part. Miss Morra was a great success as Madame Sophie while Miss Elba filled the somewhat difficult role of Princess Mebelanch of Bhong with very satisfactory results. Mr. Sinclair Cotter as Barry, the funny man of the piece, kept the house in roars of laughter and is a first class comedian. Mr. O'Connor's impersonation of Geoffrey was powerful and impressive, while Mr. Roberts as Sir Joseph Verity, and Mr. Mark Lester as the Rajah of Bhong both made a great hit. All the minor parts were well sustained, the whole Company giving evidence of careful rehearsal. The dancing and staging were excellent, while the music under the direction of Mr. Warwick Major's baton left nothing to cavil at. One of the best features of the performance was the singing which in the case of a musical comedy company in Bombay was the best we have ever heard. Some of the songs brought down the house, especially the "Chick" song and the "Beautiful Valley of Bhong" An introduced song "The Nightingale's Trill" by Miss N. Leslie in the second act was another feature which was thoroughly appreciated by the hot but pleased audience. The general verdict of the perspiring steaming mass of humanity that poured out of the theatre at half past twelve was in every way complimentary to Mr. Bandmann and his Company.

PALITANA AND JAIN MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Jain brothers are holding meetings for matters which are pending the judicial decision in the courts of justice. On the 30th ultimo the Jain brothers held a meeting and passed some resolutions on two matters, first for some visitors to the Shetrunjay Hill at Palitana who requested to go in the Tunks with shoes having canvas slippers on, and second on the complaints made by the Bhats in the Palitana Courts. The first matter is pending before the Government and the Government will be guided by the long established practice about it on the Shetrunjay Hill, Abu Hill and other places. In the second matter the Bhats allege that they are as a class attached to the temples and shrines from time immemorial and have various rights and haks to take away all the presents of all valuables, ornaments and other articles put before the shrines &c. that the Jains established there with the intention of depriving the Bhats of the enjoyment of their just right wrongfully restrained, attacked and beat them and the most of them had to remain in hospital for treatment and their complaints is being heard in the State Court and the Shranaks are defending themselves by a barrister and pleaders from Ahmedabad at great expense. While the cases are being considered it is equal to an offence to agitate the Jain Community by holding meetings and discussing the subjects with the intention of unreasonably prejudicing the public and the local Agency. We draw the attention of the Palitana Thakore Saheb and his officers to the duty requiring justice to be administered with fair and bold hand, and the threat by holding public meeting to send sensational wires and written protests to the Agency and Government should not in any way be allowed to interfere in dealing justice. They must not forget in dealing justice that the Bhats though poor, are equal with the Shranaks who are very rich in the eye of law and the Government and the Agency never allowed themselves to be influenced or prejudiced by such sensational wires and protests, but are always guided by the established facts.—Yours, &c.,

A.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. R. RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers sailing this evening by the Italian S. S. R. Rubattino Capt. M. Saporiti. Cabin passengers are requested to be at 4-30 p.m., at Victoria Dock No. 3 shed for the medical inspection. Third class passengers and native servants will have to be present at the new disinfecting station Prince's Dock at 3 p.m., with all their baggage :—

To Suez—Mr A Georgull—To Port Said—Mr A A Baoki, Mr M Gerard, Mr M Khan, Mr and Mrs D Polychronides—To Alexandria—Miss C Harmon and Mrs Vissour—To Brindisi and Venice—Mr D Chiesi, Mr Lafpatrel and Mr M Manuso—To Naples and Genoa—Mr and Mrs F Asquith, Rev W P Amos, Mr A A Beckenham, Mr J F D Bebell, Mr A M Bhimjee, Mr T Bliss, Major F C Campbell, Miss Davis, His Grace Monsignor Dalmet Archbishop of Bombay, Rev J Edwards, Mr R Ellis, Mr and Mrs H Hoyle, Mr H Howell, Mr and Mrs E Hunt, Mr C S Jackson, Mrs J Jackson, Rev V Jackson, Rev Father Ignacio, Mr D S Langford, Mr and Mrs C A Latiff and two children, two Misses Latiff, Mr C G Lienart, Mr R J Lomax, Mrs F Lostie McAfee, Miss McAfee, Mr and Mrs L S Mason and two Children, Father Merry, two Misses Montejeo, Mr L Von Muralt, Rev H S Nicholson, Capt J A Saunders, Mrs and four children, two Misses Rossiter, Mr Alec Ross, Mr J S Rothwelly, Miss Stroehe, Mr W Tyson, Mrs F H Wilson and Mr Wilson—To New York—Mrs G W Brown and son, Mr M M Deals, Rev H E Hawkins, Mrs J J Lotz and three children, two Misses Lotz and Rev Zembro.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Textile Trade Topics.

THE GERMAN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

TRADE IN SAN DOMINGO.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

It is probable that the last has not yet been heard of the so called Liverpool cotton market sensation, or in other words, the fining of four brokers and four spinners for an alleged breach of the Liverpool Association's rules. It is rumoured that the associate members do not propose to submit themselves to the discipline imposed, and that they will leave the directors of the Association to take such action as they may see fit to enforce their judgment. The whole affair has been kept very quiet, but there are, nevertheless, stories going about which, if true, throw a not very edifying light upon the origin of the trouble. In any case it is probable that the matter will be mentioned at the next meeting of the Spinners' Federation in Manchester, and there appears to be a strong feeling in favour of some action by the trade that shall emancipate the buyers and users of cotton from what they regard as the intolerable yoke of the Liverpool sellers.

A Cairo correspondent writes that the orders for new rolling stock given by the Egyptian State Railways upon recent credits have been apportioned approximately as follows :—Locomotives : 32 to the North British Locomotive Company, of Glasgow ; 15 to Houstal and Co., of Cassel, 10 to the Ateliers de Cail, France, and six to the Societe Franco-Belge, Belgium, total, 63. Coaching stock : The whole (105 vehicles) to the Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage and Waggon Company, of Birmingham and Manchester. Goods stock One hundred thirty-ton waggons to the Leeds Forge Company, 1,030 ten-ton waggons and 50 cattle trucks to Baume and Marpent, Belgium, and 40 brake vans each to the Societe Franco-Belge and Miansa and Delane both of Belgium.

A well-known director of a leading Australian bank once warned its shareholders that investors in Australia must not always expect to find nuggets. It would appear, however, from a list given in the Australian "Mining Standard" that plenty of nuggets, or their equivalent, still reward the mining speculator in Australia and New Zealand. The list contains the names of more than sixty mines which are still working, and have up to the present paid in dividends £100,000 and upwards. No fewer than eleven of these properties have paid over a million each in dividends, and the silver mine at Broken Hill leads with total returns to shareholders of more than £10,000,000 sterling.] The Mount Morgan gold mine, in Queensland, comes next with dividends amounting to £6,500,000. The tin mine at Mount Bischoff, in Tasmania, takes the third place, with total returns reaching £1,950,000. Amongst West Australian mines, Great Boulders has paid most in dividends, its total being £1,800,000. The celebrated copper mines of Wallaroo and Moonta, in South Australia, come next with £1,823,000. There seems to be only one active mine in New Zealand which has paid dividends of over a million sterling, and this is the Waihi gold mine, which has paid its fortunate possessors no less than £1,600,000. The Long Tunnel seems to be the best gold mine in Victoria, having paid in dividends about a million and a quarter sterling. Very interesting stories are told about nearly all these properties. The last survivor of Sturt's last expedition into Central Australia used to tell how for six months the party was "stuck up" at what they christened Depot Creek, unable either to advance or retire. Every day some of the party rode or walked over the richest deposit of silver so far discovered in the world. This was in 1845, but thirty-five years were to elapse before the discovery of its wealth. Mount Morgan was purchased, as it were "for a fourpenny bit," from hard-up prospectors by a Brisbane bank manager. He gave them a beggarly £12,000, and he became rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The history of amalgamation in the German electrical industry has been a remarkable one. The first important combination was that between the Allgemeine Elektrizitats-Gesellschaft and the Union Elektrizitats-Gesellschaft, two firms known respectively as the A.E.G. and the U.E.G. There is reason to suppose that it was this combination which in turn brought about that between Siemens and Halske and the Schuckert Gesellschaft, which joined forces to meet the united strength of the A.E.G. and the U.E.G. The recent Felten and Guillesume-Lahmeyer fusion is in turn the direct outcome of the Siemens-Schuckert amalgamation. The Schuckert Company was formerly the largest customer of Felten and Guillesume's Rhenish cable works, but with the Siemens-Schuckert fusion these works, along with many others, lost an important outlet for their productions. Thus Felten and Guillesume were forced to cast about for an alliance with a large dynamo works, and this they have now found in the Lahmeyer undertaking. It is conjectured that the united concern will now look out for amalgamation with a large factory manufacturing electrical apparatus and sundries.

Textile manufacturers in Canada take a different view of their own responsibilities from that entertained about themselves by English millowners. Their general readiness to be recipients of national benevolence is perhaps less objectionable than a certain desire to receive aid from the municipal ratepayers. It would seem that the Medicine Hat Woolen Mills Company, despite its capitalisation of £10,000, needs extraneous help. According to Canadian papers the Company has preferred a request to the Town Council to be exempted from local taxation for ten years. In America, of course similar concessions are by no means uncommon, but in this case it is the second item out of a number of privileges sought, that arouses most wonder. A loan of £3,000, repayable in sums of £200 per annum, is begged from the municipalty. Even in Assiniboia, where a spirit of unbounded hopefulness appears to exist, it is scarcely credible that so perilous an adventure with public funds can be permitted.

It has long been known that the forests of the Philippine Islands are rich in all kinds of the most valuable woods, including mohogany, walnut, ebony and lignum vitae. But up to the present no well-directed efforts have been made to organise and develop the timber industry of the islands, which under capable and intelligent management might become a source of great wealth. An American lumberman who has spent some years in the neighbourhood of Manila describes the primitive conditions of the trade at the present time. Most of the lumber, he says, is brought from the southern part of the islands to Manila, a distance of 300 to 400 miles, the logs being towed in on rafts, for they are hardwood and too heavy to float. The trees growing close to shore are cut down and hauled by oxen to the boat landing. There are no available railways, logging roads nor skids, and the logging is done in a most primitive and costly manner. Of the five saw-mills in Manila, there are owned by Americans, one by Spaniards and one by Chinese. Besides these there is only one other on the island that is worth mentioning, although the army has a few portable mills and there are also about 100 hand saw-mills and workshops in Manila, mostly run by Chinese. These take the large hardwood logs, saw them into boards with a rip-saw, and make furniture and vehicles. The sugar trade, formerly the chief industry in the islands, is said to have almost disappeared. When the Spaniards left the islands the sugar trade with Spain came to an end, and now the natives have no over-sea market, as the tariff makes business with the United States impossible. There is no hope for the industry until the American Government throws open its ports to Philipine sugar as Spain did.

Recent advices from San Domingo give a gloomy account of the state of trade in the Republic, the recent political and financial troubles having to a considerable extent affected the imports of English manufactures. The demand for cotton goods is now limited to the cheapest qualities of narrow prints, filled white shirtings, and the low makes of dyed grey drills. This is due not only to the poverty of

the people, but also to the increasing competition from American manufactures, who have practically a monopoly in the better makes of textile goods, such as blue denims, grey domestics, and similar cloths used for clothing. As nearly all the coffee and other produce is shipped to New York and American currency is becoming general in the island. The prospects of any great expansion in the sales of English goods are by no means good. Trade with San Domingo is renderad even more difficult by the absence of any steamship service from Europe; all goods have to be transhipped at New York into vessels which call at the Domingo and Haytian ports. A few German firms are represented in Domingo city, but their purchases in Hamburg are restricted to low makes of fancies and woollen goods, and in Manchester they buy only specialities that are outside the range of the United States manufacturers. Black and coloured fancy dress goods continue to be sent from Breadford, but even this trade is now in a very small compass.

Even the patient, industrious German is beginning to rebel against the meticulous rules and regulations which the American Consulates impose upon exporters to the United States. "In spite of all former representations," says the "Hamburger Nachrichten," the regulations respecting the import of goods into the United States are constantly becoming more irksome and more exacting. The latest demands, however, surpass all previous experiences. It is absolutely impossible to submit the calculations now demanded (about fifty in number) from makers of underclothing and dress goods by the United States Consulates. Not even the most conscientious and painstaking manufacturer would be able to do this. Consequently he is face to face with the prospect of the confiscation of his goods, for the captious nature of these question sheets is such as to facilitate the detection in the American Customhouse of false or incomplete returns.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

DECREE NISI RESCINDED.

An interesting matrimonial case came up before Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burkitt and Mr. Justice Aikman, on a reference by the District Judge of Meerut, which was disposed of Thursday last. Mrs. Aileen Crawson had applied for a divorce against her husband William Crawson, then stationed at Ghaziabad, on the ground of cruelty and adultery. The husband did not defend the suit in the Court of the District Judge, and on the evidence produced by the petitioner the District Judge passed a decree "nisi" on the 4th June 1904, and sent up the proceedings for confirmation of the same to the High Court. At the hearing before the High Court the husband brought to the notice of the court the fact that Mrs. Aileen Crawson had gone through the form of marriage with one Mr. Whaley at Lucknow, the ceremony being performed by a Wesleyan Minister on the 18th June 1904, and further alleged that the petitioner had been guilty of misconduct. Mr. R. K. Sorabji, barrister-at-law, appeared for William Crawson and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji and Dr. Satish Chander Banerjee, Vakils, for Mrs. Crawson.

Affidavits were filed by Mrs. Aileen Crawson and Mr. Whaley affirming that the ceremony of marriage had been gone through publicly as stated above in ignorance of the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act forbidding a marriage till after six months of the decree nisi becoming absolute, and that if they had have any information that Mrs. Crawson was not at liberty to remarry, the form of marriage would never had been gone through. The High Court, however, thought it necessary that a further inquiry should be made about the past conduct of the petitioner and reminded the record to the District Judge directing further evidence to be taken on the point and his report. On receipt of the report there was a further hearing and the prayer of the husband with regard to a life policy standing in the name of Aileen Crawson and the custody of children was also considered.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court said: "This is reference under S. 17 of Act No. IV of 1869 for confirmation or the decree for dissolution of marriage, solemnised between the petitioner and the respondent, passed by the learned District Judge of Meerut on the 4th June 1904. The grounds of the petition for divorce are the alleged commission of adultery by the respondent with several women, and also such acts of cruelty as without adultery would have entitled the petitioner to a divorce mensa et thoro. The learned District Judge, who heard the evidence was satisfied of the truth of the allegations made by the petitioner, namely that the respondent had committed adultery, and that he had been guilty of such acts of cruelty as we have stated. When the case was last before us we, for the reason set forth in our order of the 13th February 1905, deemed it necessary to direct the learned District Judge to hold a further inquiry in regard to certain allegations of misconduct made by the respondent against the petitioner. The result of that inquiry has been submitted to us, and we have considered it and the additional evidence placed upon the record. The learned Judge finds that the petitioner committed adultery with one John Trapand at Rangoon. We are of opinion that this adultery on her part is fully established by the evidence on the record.

"There is also a circumstance which was brought to our notice at the previous hearing. The decree nisi was passed on the 4th June 1904, and notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Act No, IV of 1869 against the remarriage of a divorced person at any time within six months after the decree nisi has been made absolute by the High Court, we find that the petitioner went through the form of marriage at Lucknow with a man of the name of Whaley, on the 18th June 1904, that is exactly one fortnight after the decree nisi had been passed. Explanation as to this has been given by affidavits by both the petitioner and the man Whaley with whom she went through the form of marriage. In those affidavits they depose that they went through the form of marriage in entire ignorance of the law which prohibits a formal marriage within the period which we have stated. The petitioner states that she believed that she had been relieved by the decree nisi from her former marriage and was entitled to remarry. Looking at the publicity of the fact of the marriage, as to which we have no doubt, we give credence to the statement of the petitioner and Whaley that they acted bona fide believing that the petitioner had been released by law from her previous husband. We might have overlooked the conduct of the petitioner in going through this form of marriage at Lucknow but in our opinion we ought not to overlook the fact that the petitioner herself had been previously guilty of adultery. It is true that the learned District Judge finds that after the adultery committed by the petitioner in 1899 she and the respondent (husband) lived as man and wife in 1900 and 1903. Notwithstanding this, we are of opinion that this is a case in which we should in the exercise of our discretionary power refuse to confirm the decree for dissolution of marriage on the ground that the petitioner herself has been guilty of adultery, especially as from a perusal of letters, of the petitioner which are on the record we feel little doubt that the parties are in collusion in wishing to be divorced.

"There is a matter to which we feel bound here to call attention. As we have said the second marriage was solemnised one fortnight after the decree nisi had been passed, contrary to the provisions of the Act to which we have referred. This marriage was solemnised by a Wesleyan Minister, who is licensed to solemnised marriages under Act No. XV of 1872. He was aware that the petitioner was a divorced woman and therefore, as it seems to us, it was incumbent upon him to make proper inquiry and ascertain when she had obtained her divorce so as to ensure that he was not solemnising a marriage contrary to the provision of law. Had he made any inquiry presuming as we do, that he is acquainted with the law, he would not have ventured to solemnise the marriage. The provisions of the Act are perfectly clear. Section 57 provides that not sooner than six months after the date of the order of the High Court confirming the decree for dissolution of marriage made by a District Judge have expired, may the parties remarry. In this case it follows that the form of marriage which has been gone through by the petitioner and Whaley is a mere nullity.

"We refuse to confirm the decree nisi and dismiss the petition of Aileen Crawson. Having regard to the circumstances of the case we make no order as to costs."

After judgment had been delivered Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji brought to the notice of the Bench the fact that his client Mrs. Crawson had been left in a very curious position. As the effect of the judgment, her former marriage subsists and her present marriage is a nullity, and it would be very difficult to advise her as to what she should do.

The Chief Justice—"That is certainly so, but I am afraid we cannot help your client in this matter."

Mr. Justice Burkitt.—"It appeared perfectly clear to us that neither the husband nor the wife wanted the other, and that is one of the reasons why we refused to confirm the decree. We could do nothing else."

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THE FORTHCOMING MYSTERY PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The last of the now well-known performances of the Passion Play by the villagers of Oberammergau in the Bavarian Highlands took place in 1900, and, in accordance with imperative custom, no other can be given until 1910. From Sunday, June 4, to Sunday, Sept. 17, inclusive of this year, however, another Religious Drama, or Mystery Play, the "Kreuzesschule" (School of the Cross) is to be performed by the villagers, on that huge open-air stage, with mountains for back ground, already familiar to very many British and American tourists. At Oberammergau, elsewhere in Germany, and in Switzerland, renderings of "The School of the Cross" have been occasionally given with varying text and music, for centuries past.

The villagers have a rather heavy task before them on the present occasion. They as a rule know the music of the Passion Play by heart, while the exquisite melodies lately composed by Professor Muller for "The School of the Cross," were of course new to all of them, besides being, in a sense, difficult. However rehearsals seem to have been going on steadily at the village since November last. This year's performances of "The School of the Cross" commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of another performance given in 1875, on the completion and unveiling of Professor Halbig's important and ambitious group of the Crucifixion, an open-air Calvary, with figures larger than life in Kehlheim marble, and now one of the sights of the village. This was a gift, promised to the community by that brilliant but hapless monarch, the late King Ludwig II of Bavaria in 1871, after he had witnessed a special performance of the Passion Play, at which, by his own desire, he was the sole spectator. The connexion of the Royal Bavarian House with Oberammergau dates back six hundred years, the first of the Wittlesbachers, also a Ludwig, having conferred a communal charter in the 14th century.

The text of earlier versions of "The School of the Cross" performed at Oberammergau in the eighteenth century abounds with quaint allegories, archaic terms and naif realism, in which the primitive and single-minded villagers found nothing unseemly. In 1825 Father Ottmar Weiss, who had written a version of the Passion Play, modernized the text of "The School of the Cross," but inserted some rather irrelevant matter, notably a warning of Deliah's to young men generally, most uncomplimentary to her own sex. For the performance of 1875, again, new text and music were written. None of these versions, however, were satisfactory; consequently for the performance of the present year the Burgomaster and Communal Council of Oberammergau requested the Rev. Joseph Hecher, Doctor of Divinity and Court Chaplain at Munich, to prepare an entirely new rendering of "The School of the Cross." Written in blank verse, the Dialogue and dramatic action throughout the Seven Acts turn on episodes in the life of King David. The epilogue to each Act, recites how striking episodes in the life of the Redeemer—which are then exhibited on the stage as tableaux, or "Living Pictures,"—correspond with or fulfil the Old Testament predictions. The tender, yet impressive music, vocal and instrumental which accompanies the "Living Pictures" and includes important parts for tenor, bass, soprano and choir, has been composed by Professor Wilhelm Muller of Munich, who enjoys a very high reputation for this class of work.

Dr. Hecher's treatment of his great theme—virtually the co-relation of Old Testament promise to New Testament performance—is broad, simple, direct. David, the living man throughout the Seven Acts of the "Kreuzesschule" is always a "type" or emblem of the Redeemer. It is interesting to note how Dr. Hecher thus enforces—and one might also say revives—a form of Biblical exegesis, formerly much in favour with Evangelical commentators namely the exhibit in the Old Testament of individual "types" or figures symbolical of the Saviour—quite apart from prophetic declaration. So wholly absorbed is the author in this aspect of his work that, altho' presumably a Roman Catholic dignitary, he has not written a sentence containing sectarian, or controversial suggestion. No devotional passage in this little book would be out of place in an Anglican, Evangelical or Free Church sermon nor does it contain a hymn which might not be sung at a "revival" meeting. The Prologue recited by the "Choragus," or choir-leader, gives the note of the entire Play:—

Yet not alone by speech from lips inspired
Was the Redeemer's advent signified.
Ever and always through the twilight haze
Had shone the image of the Promised One—
Now clear, now partly hid, now full display'd
High o'er that tent where the dread Presence was.
Thus, mirror'd in the story of His Earthly Kin
May we behold the travail of the Son of Man.
As on some lofty snow-capp'd Alpine peak
While the sun lingers, coy to rule the day,
Stary shafts of light betray the secret of the dawn
And flood each awful fastness with a rosy glow—
So, since the Fall, those holy men ordain'd
To Earthly Kinship with The Very God
Stand radiant in the glory of that light
Shed forth upon the Consecrated One.

The symbolism of Old Testament events is further insisted on, and the "Choragus", referring to David's career, continues —

Heed then our story, fashioned to display
The great King's life—as tho' He still did live
As you decipher this, our Mystery.
So shall the Passion-cry from Calvary
Reach even here; find many an echo here;
Till to the way of faith stray steps do turn;
Till all feel sure the Comforter is nigh—
As babe in manger and as living God!
Unseen, Christ surely, will be in your midst;
Silent beholding; in the stillness blessing you.

The Prologue concludes with a Living Picture, showing the infant Jesus in the cradle. Here a new setting of the "Gloria in Excelsis" is sung, being followed by four verses of a simple hymn;—

Greeting now to Thee we bring
Jesus Lord, Redeemer, King
Tender babe, yet God's strong son
Comforter and Healing One.

Shed Thy radiance o'er this place,
Manifest Thy gentle face,
And Thy perfect sacrifice
And Thy throne beyond the skies.

Act I. introduces us to Jesse and his sons in their home at Bethlehem, awaiting news of Saul's campaign against the Amalekites, the distinctive character of each personage being ably sketched. Subsequent scenes give us Eliab's soldierly narrative of the victory over the Amalekities. Also news of Saul's sin and repudiation by Samuel. Jesse recites to his ambitious elder sons, a forcible version of Jacob's famous promise to the house of Judah:—

Yea, when in Goshen's land the hour drew nigh
Jacob, foreseeing things to come, thus spake
To Judah:—Thou art he whom all
Thy breathern shall praise. Thy grip shall be
Upon the throat of Judah's foe. Thy father's sons
Shall bow before thee. A young lion, thou,
Swift in the chase, ready of tooth and claw.
Like an old lion gorged thou liest down
From Judah shall the sceptre ne'er depart,
Nor shall the Overlordship pass from him,
Till Shiloh promised from the first shall come
And all his folk be gather'd near the throne.

The selection, and the anointing by Samuel of "the curly head of that young shepherd lad," David winds up Act I. A graceful number, David's rhapsody on the harp, occurs here:—

Never shall I strive for glory
Never play the proud one's part.
I desire no place in story—
God can read my lowly heart.

All I have I lay before Him
Life and strength—my offerings free,
As babe clings to her who bore him
Clings my soul, O Lord! to Thee!

Act II. dramatizes David's combat with Goliath and Saul's growing jealousy of David. Goliath's challenge to the hos of Israel is decidedly forcible:—

Listen Saul's varlets! once again I ask
Is there no match for me amongst you all?

What! no one takes the risk! Like hares ye run
Poor feeble creatures! valiant as old wives!
Where is your god, of whom ye oft did prate
Where hides himself your wondrous lord of hosts
Doth your almighty crouch behind some rock
Or hath he dislocated his strong arm
Perchance he sleepeth sound? He heareth not!
That wail, as of weak women, for your camp.

When the giant catches sight of David his language is still more emphatic:—

Am I a dog that thou art come with staves
To master me? Get to thy mother, boy.
That she may give thee sugar'd pap to eat!
Thou beardless wight! thou miserable elf!
Thou misbegotten spawn of Israel's craven race,
With one slap from my hand I'll end thy life
And this night will I give thy tender flesh
To make a supper for the vultures and the crows,
Thy bones the jackals presently shall crunch.

Act III. shows David persecuted by Saul; the latter's gradual development, from craven jealousy to rabid frenzy, and the attempt on David's life are graphically rendered. Act IV. contains the story of David's flight into the wilderness; the romantic side of David's nature is well sketched in his confession to his brothers:—

Aye, sometimes as weak as water is my heart
Verily I could shed tears like a child—
When night and silence brood o'er all the camp
I cannot sleep but picture once again
Those peaceful pasture lands by Bethlehem
The birds upon the wing, the gentle lambs
Skipping about, or browsing mid the flowers;
And overhead I hear the evening breeze
Making among the palm tops holy melodies,
Fit to be woven into note and song
Athwart the strings of my beloved harp.

The three remaining acts deal with Absalom's conspiracy; David's flight from Jerusalem; His victorious return to the Holy City. The music and vocal parts accompanying the last Living Picture, Christ in the Majesty of glory, reach a very high level indeed. Dr. Hecher is of course responsible for the German text only. The name of the English translater, who as a rule has adhered pretty closely to the original is not given. Over 500 performers will be on the stage at the same time during some of the Kreuzesschule scenes, and the most expensive seats in the enormous theatre will cost only five shillings.

THE ABAN YEZD FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to observe that this year as it was in 1890, the celebration of the Aban Yezd Fair was dispensed with owing to the unreasonable demands of the Executive Engineer. First, the shopkeepers were asked to pay nominal fees for erecting the shops to exhibit their goods for sale, and secondly the official, believing it hazardous to collect the fees from the shopkeepers individually, imposed the duty of collecting them on one of the fraternity, holding him responsible for the aggregate amount, and the result was none of them volunteered to undertake the responsibility. With all deference to the Executive Engineer, I submit he was not justified in exercising his authority beyond its legitimate limits. Such a fiat of the Executive Engineer, I venture to assert, is against all equity and the very spirit of the British constitution which allows the observance of such time-honoured religious usages without any restrictions, not only that, but when they are threatened by foreign encroachment, the peerless British Raj protects them. It is an incontrovertible fact, that we Parsees are, the most law abiding, meek and unobtrusive in the celebration of our festal days, so unlike the other castes so rowdy, tumultous and unmanageable during the celebration of their festive occasions and the observance of their sacred days, ringing the street with the noise of their bawling and the din of their wild tom tom beating. I therefore, humbly beg to opine that such an abrupt order of the Executive Engineer for the cessation of the enfranchisement that has been enjoyed uninterruptedly for nearly a century is too hard and imperious and inconsistent with the dignity of the high official. It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."—Yours etc,

ARDESHIR CURSETJEE BHANDUPVALA.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

The report for they ending 31st December just issued is a follows:—

Your Committee have great pleasure in laying before you the Annual Report of the working of the Gymkhana during the year ending 31st December, 1904, as well as the balance sheet of accounts, which shows a surplus of Rs. 466-10-7, at the end of the year, the total amount at the credit of the Institution thus being Rs. 6,101-12-5. The Committee trust that this will be found satisfactory.

Members—The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year amounted to 208; of whom 92 were life members, 134 subscribing members, and 72 on the absent list. There were during the year 19 new members elected, while 17 resigned.

Cricket.—With regard to Gymkhana cricket a programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was satisfactorily gone through. Twenty-nine matches were played during the last rains, out of which 13 were won, 4 lost, and the rest drawn or abandoned. Cold season matches were also played this year.

Parsee-Presidency Matches.—Your Committee had the arrangement, as in previous years of the two matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, and they have great pleasure in recording that the match at Bombay was won by the Parsees and that at Poona was abandoned on account of heavy rain. The Parsees thus are ahead by one match.

Tennis.—For want of sufficient entries the double and single handicap tournaments could not be got up this year, but several matches with local Clubs were played during the season.

Billards.—A handicap tournament for a game of 300 up was played during the season. The tournament which secured 14 enteries was won by Mr. A M. Massani.

THE "SEALARK" EXPEDITION.

A START MADE.

This evening H. M. S. "Sealark" left Colom bo on her scientific expedition, the character of which was described in our columns some days ago. The vessel which is one of largest that has made use of the patient slip, had been launched from the latter some time previously; and from early morning had been taking in stores. All the arrangements for the star had been carried out without a hitch of any kind. Mr. Stanley Gardiner, the organiser of the expedition and Mr. Foster Cooper, went on board in the afternoon, and everything was in readiness for the start at five o'clock.

The Sealark proceeds first to the Chagos Archipelago which it is expected to reach in about a month's time. This however, will depend on the results of the soundings which will be taken and which may cause delay. The last survey in the group of Islands having been made 70 years ago, it is more than probable that considerable change will have taken place owing to the growth of the reefs. Careful biological investigations will also be made in this locality. From Chagos the Sealark will go to Mauritius which she expects to reach in August. Here fresh stores will be taken in and the results so far obtained sent home. Cargados, a surface reef to the south of the submerged Nazareth bank, will next be made and the vessel continue straight on to Seychelles group. From here Sealark will return to Colombo and is expected to arrive in January 1906.—"Times of Ceylon" (May, 9).

Most people would perhaps be unable to see of what use a golf ball would be to a motorist's equipment. But a correspondent in Ceylon, in a letter to the "Autocar," has shown that a rubber cored ball is, at a pinch, a most useful adjunct. One day he broke the valve plunger of an inner tube in his motor, and, as he had no spare plunger with him, he sent a coolie for a golf ball. Cutting off a piece of the gutta-percha, he was enabled, by heating it, to mould it to the necessary shape, and so continue his journey. The yards upon yards of rubber tape inside a golf ball are invaluable for insulating purposes, and this can be readily unrolled if the golf ball be first boiled and the outer gutta-percha covering removed when it becomes soft.

Intending visitors to Simla during the Race Week and afterwards will be interested to learn that the uneasiness felt in the station regarding the possible recurrence of severe earthquake shocks has now completely passed away. Viceregal Lodge is rapidly being put in a thorough state of repair on its north-west face, where the principal damage was done, while at Barnes Court, the Grand Hotel, and elsewhere, all traces of fallen chimneys and cracked walls have nearly disappeared. The foolish prophets who foretold another bad earthquake have been discredited as date after date given by them has passed without any fresh alarms. They have, of course, several more dates in hand, for they chose quite a variety of days in the current month, but their capacity for estimating what Nature intends to do in the Central Himalayan region is now being ridiculed. They have had, however, the unenviable satisfaction of knowing that considerable alarm was caused among women and children before their prophecies were falsified.

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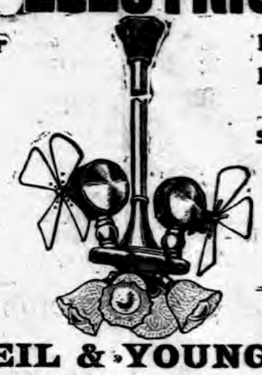

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DR. WOLFGANG WEICHARDT, of Berlin, according to the "Muenchener Medinische Wochenschrift," has discovered an antitoxin for physical exhaustion and consequent laziness. The muscles after physical exhaustion contain a poison, which he extracts in the form of brown scales, and keeps in sealed tubes, preferably in liquid air. This toxin, when injected into guinea pigs, produces symptoms of exhaustion. It cannot be got from the muscles of unexhausted animals.

With it he obtains an antitoxin from horses after the manner of diphtheric antitoxin. This antitoxin, dried in a vacuum, also takes the form of brown scales, which can be kept. It preserves its antitoxic power for months. Injected under the skin by a hypodermic syringe, or taken into the stomach, it cures exhaustion or tiredness, enables a person to exert more strength than usual, and counteracts poisonous doses of the toxin. These results, of course, will require to be confirmed by careful experiments. Needless to say, if there be no illusion or mistake on the matter, if by taking a pill or pricking the skin with a needle point, we can banish fatigue, sleeplessness, or laziness, it should be a great boon all round in work or play, in peace or in war.

Some rare flashes of lightning especially very brilliant linear flashes seem to persist for a time and fade gradually. On the back-ground of the sky, in the place of the flash, one then sees a yellowish green or reddish image of the flash waning rapidly. Details can be distinguished in it which were invisible in the principal flash. According to M. Touchet, this image is not merely in the retina, for he has experienced the retinal image, as well as the other. The retinal image moves with the eye the other does not.

This after-glow has been compared to the train of a meteor or a fuse, to an incandescent electric filament and to a phosphorescence. The successive discharges of electricity in a lightning flash are so near the limit of persistence of vision (about a tenth of an inch) that flashes appear to tremble, but the same fact does not, according to Touchet, explain the luminous furrow above described, which he refers to incandescence of the elements of the air carried to a high temperature by the electric discharge. To prove this; he took a photograph of lightning during a thunderstorm on April 12. It has the aspect of a ribbon flash—that is to say a bright wavering edge—to a dim band which, he thinks, represents the after-glow caused by incandescent gas.

Contemporary science, like the outside of a coral reef, is in a state of growth or change, and one experimenter, or theorist may refute another, hence reports of progress are sometimes contradictory. Becquerel holds that the radium emanation consists of fragments of atoms which have lost positive ions, and the ions themselves, but according to the recent experiments of Professor M Cleiland the emanation consists neither of one nor the other, the emanation, in fact, does not carry an electrical charge, and the same conclusion has been arrived at Professor Patelli, using a different form of apparatus. This is not the only recent observation that seems to tell against the accepted views about radium.

A new India-rubber euphorbia has been found in Ambonga, North-West Madagascar. It is a tree of about 40 feet in height and the gum, sold in Soalala, is of good quality. Of all Madagascar rubber trees this piranazo, as it is called, yields most milk, and of the richest sort.

Professor Dexter, of the University of Illinois, has made a biographical investigation, and finds that although the decade between thirty and forty proved the most productive in the lives of his celebrities the following decade was nearly as productive, and the next about half as productive, so that on the whole most of the world's work is done, not before, but after forty years of age.

The Meteorologische Zeitschrift describes a new registering rain gauge in which each drop falls on a balanced arm, which dips under it closes an electric circuit, and registers the fall. The number of drops in half a minute indicates the intensity of the shower, and curves of it can be drawn from them.

Colonel Renard, the balloon specialist, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris a mode of getting over the difficulty of directing balloons. He refers the difficulty to longitudinal instability and indicates the manner of remedying it by placing surfaces towards the poop.

The plateau of the Nilgiri's in Southern India is, according to M. Bonnier the eminent expert in cultivation, not so high that plants acquire all the Alpine characteristics and its temperate climate permits of European plants growing there with some modification due to local conditions.

The Portuguese have adopted automobile traction for a new battery of four quick-firing howitzers of the Schneider-Canet system of 150 millimetres. They were made at the Creusot Works France and the motor is designed to draw all the four one behind the other, a load, that is to say, of about 14 tons at speed of at least 5 1-2 kilometres an hour for all slopes. The automobile besides carries five tons of munitions, &c., and the artillerymen, except four who will sit on the gun. The motor will also draw the guns by cable up hills of a gradient of 12 per cent, after the practice in recent English manœuvres.

According to experiment of M. Paul Becquerel described to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, seeds kept in chloroform or ether and their vapours did not lose their germinative power.

M. Wares has tried to show by experiment that the so-called canals of Mars are really details of the surface or spots unified in the retina. Designs of Mars having such spots were looked at by young people while moving away from them, and the spots appeared to combine into different canals.

The "Electrical World and Engineer," New York, reports that Mr. Marconi's new Glace Bay station N.S., is being prepared for transatlantic wireless messages. It is seven miles further inland than the old, to be out of the way of bombardment in time of war, and is of different design from the old. The air wires will be on concentric rings of poles, thus increasing the surface of conductors and making it possible to transmit more powerful signals. Mr. Marconi further stated that the Pisa installations will be ready within two years, and then it will be possible to send wireless messages round the world via Australia.

The "Aeronautical Journal" contains an interesting description of a new box aluminium kite by Dr Burgoyne. Its highest flight was nearly 12 000 feet.

There can be little doubt that before many years are over every great hospital in this country must have paying wards as a part of its hospital provision says the "Hospital," these paying wards should be provided in a separate wing, which would be under the control and management of the hospital authorities, but would be so situated as to allow the private medical attendant to visit his patient there without going into the hospital proper. All the patients' payments could then be pooled, and a percentage of them set aside for the remuneration of the practitioners in attendance. It would have the further advantage of enabling the nurses to be trained for private work, which it is not possible for the nurse-training schools to arrange to do adequately under present circumstances. Good service has been done by imposing the small fee for medicine, because it has given an impetus to the demand for a reconsideration of the present system of free medical relief, which cannot continue unreformed for many years longer. By the co-operation of all the agencies, which at present give medical relief to the population of London and by the institution of pay wings and a graduated scale of payments for all hospital patients, it should be possible, in the course of a few years, to provide that whereas everybody who is entitled to it can readily obtain free medical relief, all other people will have to pay for it according to their means, under conditions which will best minister to their comfort and rapid recovery.

The greatest electrical problem of to-day, says "Engineering" and the one which will have the most profound influence on the well-being of our fellows, is the satisfactory development of our power schemes by which we hope to send the population back to the land. . . . We already see that the necessity for bringing our working population into huge factories, so that they may work within the range of power allowed by revolving shafting is already at an end; that nearly all power can be supplied through electric motors, and therefore the factory units themselves can be small, spaced more widely apart, and many classes of manufacturing processes can be carried out most perfectly in the worker's own home unaided by the other members of his family. Already in Switzerland, France and Germany trades are being profitably carried on under conditions very closely approaching those that have been foreshadowed to us by the promoters of garden cities. A large proportion of our workers can carry on their business at home in a workshop attached to the dwelling-house, and separated from the neighbour by the garden in which the children can grow up under the best conditions of light, air, and sunshine. The electrical engineer, who has been a chief cause in bringing about this vast social change will be honoured among those who have really benefited mankind.

AERIAL FAILURES.

SOME BOLD INVENTIONS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Renard, the director of the French Military School of Ballooning at Meudon, whose death from heart disease occurred suddenly, holds a distinguished place in the history of aerial navigation.

Henri Giffard, the Inventor of the well-known Giffard injector, made the first serious attempt to build a navigable balloon in 1852 when he produced a cigar-shaped aerostat which was driven by a small steam engine and screw at a speed of about eight miles an hour in calm air. But the engine was far too heavy for its power, and the balloon proved unable to fulfill the elementary condition of success—to leave its starting point and return to it again, after a voyage of some length on an ordinary windy day.

The first navigable balloon which fulfilled that condition was the famous La France the outcome of the experiments made by the brothers Renard and Captain Krebs at the French military balloon-ing station at Meuden, where a large portion of the historic Bois has ever since been consecrated to their secret experiments. This was a fish-shaped balloon, about 165 feet long and 27.5 feet in diameter. It was driven by a screw 23 feet in diameter made of wood covered with silk, and actuated by an electric motor driven by storage batteries. This motor developed about 8.5 horse-power, and weighed about 1336lb, or 161lb per horse-power.

It was a very clumsy affair in comparison with the elegant and efficient steam or petrol engines now used by aeronauts like Sir Hiram Maxim Professor Langley and M. Santos-Dumont, which are capable of giving one horse-power for every seven or eight pounds of weight. But La France nevertheless solved the problem of practical re omauties so far as it could be solved by a balloon. In the summer and autumn of 1884 it made at least seven successful voyages, invariably returning to the point from which it started after a journey of some miles, half of which was obviously performed in the teeth of the wind. Its maximum speed, however, was only about ten miles an hour, and it was consequently unfit to cope with anything more than a strong breeze. The same has to be said of all navigable balloons since made—even those of M. Santos-Dumont, admirably as they are constructed.

A FLYING MACHINE

The fact is, that the problem of aerial navigation can only be fully solved by a flying machine proper, which is heavier than air and depends, not upon a balloon but upon its own speed and the consequent pressure of air, on its aeroplanes to keep it afloat. Stringent secrecy has been preserved by the French military authorities with regard to the later experiments of Colonel Renard and his colleagues, but it is practically certain that they have attained no signal success.

A physical obstacle lies indeed across the very threshold of each of the two branches of investigation on which research has been carried on. No balloon can be made, of any material yet discovered, which is at once light enough to fly and strong enough to resist the air pressure to which it would be subjected if driven by a powerful motor at the speeds—up to 50 or 60 miles an hour—which must be attained if such a machine is to be capable of use in all weathers. And the flying machine peroper is still kept out of the air by the difficulty of balancing it, with which so many inventors have unsuccessfully grappled.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA.

DEATH OF THE ONCE FAMOUS IRISHMAN.

Captain O'Shea, whose death at Brighton took place the other day, was the only son of the late Mr. Henry O'Shea, of Dublin, was born in 1840, and was educated at Oscott and at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the 18th Hussars as cornet in 1858 and retired with the rank of Captain. In 1867 he was married to Katherine the youngest daughter of the late Sir John Page Wood, of Rivenhall Place, Essex. He owned some property in Clare, and was a magistrate for that county. At the General Election in 1880, which saw the rise of the Parnellite Party, he was returned for Clare in Compan, with The O'Gorman Mahon, one of the surviving veterans of the Emancipation movement, and an active supporter of O'Connell at the historic contest which preceded the passing of the Emancipation Act. Captain O'Shea did not personally belong to the more militant portion of Mr. Parnell's followers, and took no part in the active obstruction which was practised by the late Irish leader in the early days of Mr. Gladstone's second Administration. For these reasons he became an object of distrust to the great bulk of Mr Parnell's adherents, and was generally set down as belonging to the "Whig" section of the Irish representation, who we e afterwards described by Mr. Gladstone as "nominal Home Rulers."

But whatever Captain O'Shea's relations might be to the Home Rule Party generally, there can be no doubt that at this time an intimate friendship subsisted between himself and Mr. Parnell, and when the Irish leader was imprisoned during Mr Forster's Chief Secretaryship, it was Captain O'Shea who acted as Intermediary between him and Mr. Gladstone, when what became afterwards known as the Kilmainham Treaty was negotiated which led to Mr. Barnell's release, and to the resignation of Mr. Forster. At the General Election of 1885, Captain O'Shea, contested the Exchange Division of Liverpool as a Liberal Home Ruler, but was defeated by 55 votes. Immediately afterwards a vacancy arose in Galway owing to the return of Mr. T. P. O'Conner for that city, and for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, and to his having chosen to sit for the latter constituency. To the surprise of all parties in Ireland, Mr. Parnell decided to put Captain O'Shea forward for the vacant seat. The choice was hotly resented by some of the Nationalist members, and Mr T. M. Healy, M.P., and the late Mr Biggar travelled from London to Galway to oppose his return. It was on that occasion that Mr. Biggar addressed to Mr. Parnell the famous telegram:—"The O'Sheas will be your ruin. A local candidate was induced to stand against O'Shea but the authority of Mr. Parnell bore down all opposition, and his nominee was triumphantly returned. The incidents of that contest, however, contributed materially to the reaction against Mr. Parnell's influence which subsequently took place, and in which Captain O'Shea was again the active agent. Though elected at the instance of Mr. Parnell, he did not vote for Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill, and a short time afterwards he resigned his seat.

In 1890 Captain O'Shea was divorced from his wife on the ground of her connection with Mr. Parnell, and the immediate result was that the Irish leader was deposed from his position as chairman of the Irish Party, that a split took place in the Nationalist ranks, which lasted until the selection of Mr. John Redmond, one of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants, as chairman of a united party and that at the ensuing General Election Mr. Gladstone failed to obtain the majority in favour of Home Rule on which he had counted. Since then Captain O'Shea had disappeared completely from public life, while his former wife married Mr. Parnell a few months before that gentle.

ENGAGEMENT TEAS.

IN New Zealand, when a matrimonial engagement is announced, and the happy event is believed to be within measurable distance, it is customary, says Madame, for lady friends of the bride-elect to give each in turn a series of engagement teas. These have distinctive appellations, suggestive of the gift to be presented to the fair fiancee. Thus we have a handkerchief tea, doyley tea, china tea book tea, bracket tea, and so on. A handkerchief tea affords an opportunity to the donor to indulge costly and artistic tastes. One lucky bride had no fewer than 70 lovely hankies presented to her—enough to last her a lifetime, one would imagine, with some left to hand down to her daughters.

THE members of the Royal Astronomical Society, have a little romance of their own in the matter of discoveries long delayed. They owe this knowledge to an American Professor Pickering, director of the Harvard College Observatory. It had for a century remained a mystery why so diligent and painstaking an observer as Herschel, after publishing four volumes of his observations as to the light of the stars visible in England, should have left his work incomplete. The catalogues given to the world dealt with two-thirds of our sky, but without those covering the remaining third the value of the work was of course much restricted. And so the work lay by little heeded for a hundred years. Then came to England the American savant, and in rumbling over some unconsidered lumber in the library of the great man's grandson, he found the precious missing volumes, the two catalogues necessary to complete the "magnum opus" of our greatest astronomer.

A PRISON WITHOUT WALLS.

PARADISE FOR WOMEN CONVICTS.

MRS. MAYBRICK continuing her studies of American penal establishments gives in the New York World an account of her visit to the celebrated reformatory for women at Bedford. The reformatory consists of a goodly-sized building, surrounded by a group of four cottages, nestling in a valley. No high wall shuts off the institution from the world. This greatly surprised Mrs. Maybrick, who asked, What keeps the inmates? Don't they run away?

No replied my amused companion. Then she added, While it is true that there are no walls, and that the doors are never locked during the day time the girls show little inclination to escape. At night we have one watchman but I doubt if his cares keep him unduly awake. No it is not easy to explain but in spite of opportunities we have no runaways. To appreciate to the full what this means the reader need only be told that there are other States in which young girls of the kind brought here are held for years in solitary confinement.

This reformatory was opened four years ago. All the officers connected with it, including the physician are women.

On the day of the visit, there were 229 inmates (one can hardly call them prisoners) at Bedford. The young girls are divided into three grades, known respectively as cottage girls (highest grade), first girls and (middle grade) and second division (lowest grade). The last two grades are quartered in the Reception House. Each grade is kept by itself in work and play, as well as in its educational classes. The rooms of the two lower grades are on different corridors, and each has its separate dining and recreation rooms. As they rise in the class scale they are permitted larger privileges. On entering after a period of quarantine a girl is placed in the middle division, and goes up or down according to her character and conduct.

The cottages are comfortable buildings, well heated, spotlessly clean, thoroughly ventilated, and lighted by electricity. I found most of the rooms (there are no cells) gay with pictures and photographs. The little room contained a white enamelled bed with a woven wire mattress a chair, a washstand and a table which in most instances was covered with little personal belongings such as any young girl at a boarding-school might possess. Plants and flowers were visible everywhere. We found the cottage dining-rooms prepared for dinner. The cottage girls discuss it at a number of small tables. All of these were laid as they might be in any ordinary private dining-room, with snowy cloth bright brass shining forks and spoons, and flowers. But above all, beside each plate lay a napkin, the ring adorned with a smart, assertive little bow to emphasise the perfection of every detail.

The impression that I was visiting a young women's seminary was further heightened when I entered the well-lighted school-rooms where classes are taught in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, American history, drawing, natural history, etc. When the weather permits the girls play all sorts of games on the campus—ball, basket-ball, croquet and the like. On Saturday afternoon, the ball is given over to a dancing class.

The law fixes the maximum detention in this reformatory at three years. Experience has taught the reformatory authorities that it is easier to place girls on "parole" in service than in any other employment, and hence special efforts are directed to fit them for household duties. About 15 paroles a year are granted, the terms of these so favoured varying from three months to two years.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

IN April 26 before his Honour Judge Snagge, at the Oxford County Court, Messrs. Standen and Co. tailors, of Oxford and London, sued Mr. R. L. H. Clarke, 12 Stanley Road, Wimbledon, Surrey, Indian Civil servant and re ident magistrate in India. The claim was for £11 12s. for clothes supplied whilst the defendant was an undergraduate at New College in 1892. The defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations. In reply to Judge Snagge, defendant said he had had the clothes. His Honour: Have you paid for them?—No. Do you intend to pay for them?—Not unless I am compelled. The defendant added that when the account was sent in he considered the amount extortionate, and told the representative of the firm he was willing to pay a fair sum, but now he refused to pay anything. His Honour: Do you adhere to that? Yes. What are you? An Indian Civil servant. In whose service? His Majesty's. His Honour: Stand down and think it over. Later in the day, Mr. Marshall, who appeared for the defendant, said his client declined to pay the account. The case was again put back and shortly before the rising of the Court, Mr. Marshall said his client had returned to London his final instructions being that the plea which had been set up was to be relied upon. His Honour said in the circumstances he was compelled to non-suit. There would be no costs. It was an extraordinary case. He had never before had such a case before him.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	5	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri ...	21	23	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	17	9	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	10	10	16
E Mazagon Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	24	17	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	15	11	27
G Mahim and Worli ...	21	17	25
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	4	13
Total ...	113	93	197
Same date last year ...	36	25	88

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
8	5

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	2	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri ...	20	14	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	19	18	37
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	12	11	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	15	14	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	9	10	20
G Mahim and Worli ...	19	13	23
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	7	15
Total ...	97	89	190
Total plague deaths to date ...	290,663	244,453	
Same date last year ...	32	32	108

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	6

DR. MARTIN, who has been sent out from England to prepare the ground for the commission which is to investigate the etiology of plague, has decided that the headquarters of the commission will be better placed at Bombay than at Kasauli inasmuch as at the Western capital a well-equipped plague laboratory is already in existence, officers skilled and experienced in administering plague measures are on the spot, and, most important of all, the plague itself is there under the very eye of the commission, to be examined, so to speak, in its natural habitat. The scientific wisdom of the decision, writes the Lahore paper as already stated, needs no justification, but it must be admitted that the commission will be giving the world a convincing proof that it is terribly earnest, by pursuing its task in a climate compared with which the cool heights of Kasauli would seem as Heaven.

THE WEATHER.

FAVOURABLE MONSOON EXPECTED.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

A remarkable set of meteorological conditions has now established itself throughout Northern India. The country is divided into two halves with temperatures far above normal on the west and as far below it on the east. The high temperature area includes Baluchistan, West Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, where the thermometer has been averaging ten degrees above normal, Jacobabad excelling even its own fiery average yesterday with 121½ degrees in the shade. On the other hand, the maximum temperatures averaged eleven degrees below normal over a great part of the Indo Gangetic plain east including most of Bengal. This state of things is of more than curious interest since high temperatures at this seasonare held to encourage advance towards the area where they occur of monsoon bearing winds, while low temperatures exercise a retarding influence in regard to the region they affect. In the present state of knowledge about meteorology it is not possible to weigh at all accurately the relative importance of these influences, but there is no reason to suppose that any mistake has been made about the direction of their tendency, and the fact that so remarkable a state of things has arisen necessarily attracts attention at a time like the present when the whole country is watching for indications of the coming monsoon.

In Sind, the depression has become deeper. Rain is general in Burma, South Peninsula and Orissa and local in Assam, Bengal, Circars and Vizagapatam. The rainfall at Calicut is 2 inches, at Cochin 1 1-2 inches; at Bassein, Akyab, Tuungoo, Cherrapoonjee, Kodaikanal, Madura, and Mercara 1 inch; at Cuttagong, Barisal, Calcutta and Gopalpur 1-2 an inch. Rain is probable locally in Assam, Burma, Bengal, North-East Coast, South Peninsula, West Himalays and sub-Himalayas.

SIMLA MAY 14.

The Sind depression has extended slightly North-Eastwards. Rain is general in Burma and local rain has fallen in Bengal, West Himalayas, Submontane districts, East Central Provinces, and South Peninsula. Pendra, reports 3 1/2 inches Sonemarg 3, Cuddalore 2 1/2, Bassin and Akyab 2, Chittagong 1 1/2, Monjwa Eras Raipur and Mangalore one, Srinagar and Mysore 1/2, an inch. Rain probably will continue in Burma, South Bengal, South Peninsula and local showers are possible in Assam, West Himalayas and Submontane districts.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
May 11th	90°	73°	...	...
12th	89°	71°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 13th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·843	NNW	24	86·6	76·0	81	...	8·95	— 3·08
Jask	29·851	N	16	87·5	79·2	85	...	3·83	+ 0·46
Muscat	29·731	NW	24	101·3	87·6	15	...	9·01	+ 5·00
Aden (8th)	29·809	E	16	86·3	82·3	90	...	1·96	+ 0·60
Lahore	29·70	SE	5	10·4	83·6	46	...	2·47	— 0·49
Sirsa	29·683	SE	12	104·8	83·6	46	...	2·73	+ 0·55
Delhi	29·718	SE	15	103·2	77·6	32	...	4·05	+ 0·54
Agra	29·680	SE	10	101·0	80·4	56	...	3·18	+ 1·14
Cawnpore	29·40	E	9	98·5	76·2	30	...	4·02	+ 1·92
Allahabad	29·732	ENE	15	97·	76·6	67	...	3·31	+ 1·14
Jhansi	29·688	SSE	9	100·3	82·2	62	...	1·97	+ 0·14
Jacobabad	29·661	NNE	4	120·6	79·7	38	...	1·84	+ 0·26
Karachi	29·8 4	SSW	13	93·8	78·2	76	...	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·648	NE	10	113·2	83·6	49	...	2·71	+ 1·08
Ajmere	29·810	NW	16	102·9	94·6	38	...	1·75	+ 0·22
Deesa	29·695	SSE	12	114·1	83·6	57	...	0·09	— 0·45
Ahmedabad	29·679	SW	4	102·8	77·6	54	...	0·33	— 0·53
Bhuj	29·84	SSW	19	105·2	79·0	78	...	0·39	+ 0·01
Jamnagar	29·850	SW	23	1·5·2	78·2	56	...	0·03	+ 1·12
Dwarka	29·671	S	10	88·4	81·8	90	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	29·672	SW	18	111·8	74·7	60	...	0·00	— 0·54
Bhavnagar Para	29·62	W	0	109·7	75·0	42	...	0·22	— 0·26
Veraval	29·25	W	8	84·6	76·3	92	...	0·09	— 0·70
Neemuch	29·650	WSW	14	98·6	81·7	40	...	0·54	— 0·47
Indore	29·698	W	7	10·6	77·1	52	0·11	0·30	— 0·28
Saugor	29·627	SW	6	97·4	81·2	72	...	1·35	+ 0·51
Jubbulpore	29·661	SSE	7	100·0	79·1	39	...	1·43	+ 1·39
Hoshangabad	29·53	WSW	11	111·5	84·2	36	...	0·51	+ 1·40
Khandwa	29·651	W	6	113·2	85·1	40	...	0·05	+ 1·22
Raipur	29·721	...	4	103··	76·4	60	0·02	3·51	+ 0·12
Nagpur	29·702	SW	4	100·4	74·6	67	0·14	2·23	+ 0·84
Amraoti	29·721	SSE	9	111·4	84·5	57	...	0·42	+ 1·38
Akola	29·707	SW	6	113·1	85·0	33	...	0·22	+ 2·10
Sirsi	29·09	S	18	86·	80·1	70	...	0·47	+ 0·14
Mahgaon	29·8 3	WSW	15	110·3	77·2	11	...	0·01	+ 1·14
Bombay	29·713	SSW	11	91·0	79·0	79	...	0·08	+ 0·21
Poona	29·763	SW	15	95·0	73·4	35	...	0·00	+ 2·21
Ahmednagar	29·75	NW	11	1·5·	...	...	...	0·01	+ 2·24
Aurangabad	29·734	C	9	108·6	78·7	30	...	0·05	...
Sholapur	29·749	W	8	111·	80·9	34	...	0·35	+ 2·23
Ratnagiri	29·798	SSE	8	91·6	77·5	60	...	0·28	+ 0·73
Bijapur	?	WSW	10	1·7·5	74·7	6·	...	0·12	+ 2·55
Belgaum	29·770	WSW	13	98·5	67·8	46	...	1·39	+ 2·71
Mormugoa	29·804	Calm	6	91·0	80·6	79	...	0·13	+ 2·2
Karwar	29·803	N	6	89·3	81·1	75	...	0·16	+ 2·73
Mangalore	29·808	E	6	92·9	76·6	58	0·11	0·77	+ 0·46
Calicut	29·810	Calm	7	89·7	77·2	71	0·21	0·18	— 12·25
Cochin	29·801	NE	6	92·3	78·6	74	0·58	1·37	— 17·74
Bangalore	29·826	SSW	8	9·5·	72·3	72	...	3·68	+ 3·39
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·816	NE	6	104·4	78·7	71	...	1·13	+ 2·26
Masulipatam	29·796	SSE	11	96·	83·2	98	...	7·32	— 0·36
Bellary	29·748	ESE	5	97·9	81·3	48	...	3·27	— 0·34
Cuddapa	29·767	SSW	6	100·2	81·4	63	...	9·93	+ 5·30
Madras	29·814	S	8	94·8	80·6	70	...	7·18	— 14·37
Coimbatore	29·823	NE	4	101·4	77·1	73	...	1·97	— 6·45
Trichinopoly	29·811	Calm	4	102·1	79·8	73	...	5·69	— 7·19
Nagapatam	29·805	SE	12	95·2	83·0	71	...	20·18	— 13·06
Colombo	29·776	SE	6	88·5	76·0	84	0·38	25·21	— 30·35

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Karachi, Delhi, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is consicerably above the average in the Punjab Rajputana United Provinces and on the Coromandel Coast and slightly below it in Sind.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Surat, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 14° in defect of normal at Delhi Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad Jhansi Surat, Ahmednagar, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam; while the minimum is 6° to 9° in excess at Ajmere, Amraoti, Neemuch and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 24° at Jacobabad and the lowest 89° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the south.

Rain.—Over two inches of rain fell at Calicut (2'11") over one and a half at Cochin (1'53") and light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather appears to be unsettled to the north-west of Jacobabad. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, is elected President of the United States! So the suspicion commonly entertained during the last few months is, after all, right. The rumour is confirmed this week by the formal counting of the votes at Washington. There is something typically Anglo-Saxon in this tardy declaration. Not even the nation of all the hustlers can hurry itself in a matter of this sort. What good news this must be to say our Chancery Court or the War Office. The first-named handed over, during the close of 1903, a dividend on the estate of a testator who died a few days after the battle of Waterloo; while the War Office, amazing everybody by the celerity with which they bustled out the announcement of honours for General French and Colonel Kekewich, included in the same week's notices its precipitate decision to confer the brevet rank of major upon a certain officer, "in recognition of his services during the expedition against the Sofas, 1893." The act of gallantry thus rewarded had happened only seven years before the War office galloped into print with its determination instantly to reward the hero.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons, Captain G H Jones, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3490 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta and; coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2158 tons, Captain J T Beckerleg arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 2nd May, with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Chattan, 2,693 tons, Captain A. Weir arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool 15th April with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1735 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed on Saturday for Jedah &c with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1258 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Uganda, 3498 tons Captain F. H. Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 3 horses and the following passengers—Mr and Mrs Gonsalves and child, Mr and Mrs D Polychronides, Mrs F F Prentes, Mr B S Luttman, Mr Clotten, Capt Patl-on, Mr H J Hustomjee, Major Hobson, Mr O S Martin, Dr Martin, Mr J A Ross, Capt Nash, Lieut Festing, Mr, Mrs and Miss Jackson, and 12 natives and 182 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator	Comdr H M Meming	Surveyi Steamer
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr H G O ...	Somerville ... Cruiser
H M S Spdnx	...Comdr Bowman	... R Nav
R I M S Dalhousie	...	... R I M
R I M S Comet	...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	... R I Marine
Three "orpedo Boats	...	...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soanton			The Captain
Baron Inverdale	2140	Croxiul			W & A G & Co
Clan Buchanan	1417	Main	Mauritius		E Tajbhoy
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tajbhoy
Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Sharada	2409	Kingford			M. Mackenzie & Co
Ranee	3134	Arnot			K Nixon & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			H & P S N Co
Hesslen	2555	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Fogelo	2307	Cheshire			W & A Graham & Co
Hoosinee	993	Maloney			H & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	16-5	P & O Co
B	Clan Mackinnon	3949	Jones	Havre	20-5	F Muir & Co
C&R	Comedian	3145	Marshall	Marseilles	17-5	K N & Co
F	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	15-5	H C Joosub

CAPE COPPER INDUSTRY

AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS.

A VALUABLE REPORT.

We have received a copy of the able and comprehensive report of Captain Thomas Quentrall, Inspector of Mines and Mr. J. H. Ronaldson, M.E., the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the mineral resources of Namaqusland with a view to the consideration by the Government of the advisability of taking over the Port Nolloth-O'okiep Railway. This line was built by the Cape Copper Company at a cost, including the jetty of about £170 000 and was opened on January 11 1876, but was first used as a tramway with mule traction. Steam service was commenced on the first 22 miles in August 1886 and extended to O'okiep in March, 1894.

Indications of copper are widely distributed throughout the country, but, except in the case of Spectakel Mine, practically the whole of the copper thereto produced has come from mines treated at a point about 50 miles in a straight line from the coast, and within a radius of eight miles from O'okiep. Outside of this radius no mines are being opened up and the prospecting work formerly carried on has ceased, except in the case of one shaft at Pella, from which a drive is being made by Mr. F. Oats.

PAYABLE MINES.

Since the inception of copper mining in this country, in 1852 the following mines only the Commissioner tells us have actually been shown to be payable :—

Belonging to the Cape Copper Company Limited :—Springbok and Spectakel, now abandoned. O'okiep and Nababeep, still working.

Belonging to the Namaqua Copper Company Limited :—Tweefontein, still working.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE OUTPUT.

In addition to the above, certain small mines and trial mines, unpayable as single mines, have contributed to the general output and may continue to do so in greater or less quantity. These are :—

Belonging to the Cape Copper Company :—O'okiep East the ore of which is comparatively low in copper contents but high in iron, and useful for smelting with other ores ; still working.

Koperberg, the ore from which was partly for export, and partly suitable for local smelting. Work has now been stopped at the point from which the chief body of ore was taken. A large amount of sinking and driving has been carried out on this line, and prospecting is still going on.

Narrap.—This is essentially still a trial mine, but contributes a little good ore.

SIX SALIENT FEATURES.

In going over the list of properties held for mining purposes and the results obtained by working and prospecting on the mineralised belts, one is confronted by these salient features :—

(a) Five mines only have hitherto proved payable ;

(b) These mines, O'okiep, Tweefontein, Springbok, Spectakel and Nababeep are separated from one another by distances varying from four to 20 miles.

(c) They are worked on ore deposits of short length, without great vertical extension, but frequently of great width, the latter being a feature characteristic also of some of the finest deposits of North America. These deposits are in short, large bunches of pockets of ore in the eruptive matter which irregularly fills the fissures.

(d) The earlier mines, Spectakel, Springbok, O'okiep, and Tweefontein have produced large quantities of high grade ore, and only the more recent mine, Nababeep has been extensively worked on 6 to 6 1-2 per cents., ore, a value considered very low grade in Namaqualand, and only capable of being worked by local smelting. The vigorous working of this mine dates from the year 19 0, and it is now giving a production of 1,000 tons of ore per week.

(e) A large amount of dead-work in the way of sinking and driving has been carried out underground by the two companies engaged in mining, particularly at O'okiep to discover the possible extension of these deposits or the occurrence of other disjointed pockets either in depth or horizontally, in Tweefontein this policy has met with success.

(f) Outside of these mines no vein rock occurs from point to point on the mineralised belts which though yielding a certain quantity of ore, has not yet been proved to contain such a quantity of ore of sufficiently high grade as to entitle the deposits to rank as payable mines. This does not, however, imply that no promising results have been obtained, or that further development may not open out payable mines.

UNDISCOVERED DEPOSITS.

It is remarkable observe the Commissioners, that the early and rich copper mines of this country have been found at or practically at the surface, and that their richness was not due to a secondary deposition or concentration from a higher level. It would be still more remarkable were it the case that the only valuable deposits occurred fortuitously at the present surface of the ground particularly as it happens that the levels of the latter vary considerably. It is more natural to believe that other deposits of value exist and remain to be discovered.

LIFE OF EXISTING MINES.

This question is in the nature of things a difficult one to answer with any approach to accuracy. For instance, the end of Glokiep mine has been anticipated any time within the last 18 years, even by those intimately connected with the mine as like to occur in a few years' time Further work has however, from time to time disclosed extended reserves of ore, and has lengthened the life of the mine. The exploratory work which has been carried out in this mine to such a great extent, not only at the levels in which the ore has been chiefly found but at deeper levels down to 142 fathoms has now been stopped and work is confined to the extraction of ore left in pillars. That a considerable quantity of ore still remains is not open to doubt, but naturally it is of a lower average grade than that hitherto extracted, and the difficulty and danger attendant on its ultimate extraction are greater than in the earlier workings of the mine.

The Commissioners are, however, of opinion that this mine has several years life, with a diminishing output.

As regards Nababeep, the reserve ore at the end of April, 1904 was, according to the estimate of the chief mining agent, 210 000 tons. The Commissioners believe this estimate to be based on most conservative lines, and that further development will disclose larger quantities of ore. It is, however, the case that in the lower levels of the mine exploring work has met with a large body of massive and barren quartz with which a certain amount of ore-bearing rock, of low grade, is interspersed. It is not an unreasonable expectation that in depth this massive quartz will be passed through and the usual productive ground met with, in which case the mine will have a long lease of life.

As already mentioned the Cape Copper Company has, in addition to the foregoing properties the two small mines, O'okiep East and Narrap. They contribute a small quantity to the total output, but cannot in themselves be considered payable mines.

The Tweefontein Mine situated at Concordia and belonging to the Namaqua Copper Company, has of late years developed considerable quantities both of high-grade and low-grade ore. The occurrence of the ore deposits in this mine presents certain interesting features. The outcrop of the lode is particularly prominent, in an iron-stained hill, towards the western end of the workings. Immediately below this a deposit of ore extending to a depth of 35 fathoms and to a length of 75 fathoms, with a width of from two to fourteen fathoms, is being worked. Judging from what has been seen in connection with the occurrence of ore in the eastern portion of the mine, a similar pocket may be hoped for at a moderate depth below the present workings. About 125 fathoms east of this, and in the same dyke matter another deposit begins, and it is somewhat similar in extent and occurrence. Immediately below the latter, and 35 fathoms deeper, another deposit of similar character was met with which continued to the 125 fathom level. Each of these three deposits is now being worked. The eastern shaft has been sunk 30 fathoms below the lowest ore, and is still in unproductive ground. In the opinion of the Commission the continuance of this shaft to a greater depth is amply warranted.

The Commissioners believe that this mine has a life of many years before it particularly as the introduction of local smelting has been determined on for the treatment of low grade ore, from this and other lodes owned by the Namaqua Copper Company.

THE STATE AND THE RAILWAY.

While intended primarily for the use of the Cape Copper Company, in connection with the mines, the scope of the railway has widened, and it has acted as a carrier for the public, both as regards ore and general merchandize. There is no doubt, reports the Commissioners that it has been of the greatest use in the general development of the country, while it has been directly and indirectly a source of large revenue to the Cape Copper Company.

Although it has been, and is, of great public benefit it is privately owned, and is subject to no control as to rates chargeable. In earlier days the rates for carrying goods for the public were extremely high and this may have been to some extent pardonable when the costs of working were correspondingly high and the recouping of original outlay had only been partially achieved.

The position at the present moment is as follows :—Passengers and their personal effects are carried between Port Nolloth and O'okiep and Nababeep free of charge.

The Namaqua Copper Company has obtained terms from the Cape Copper Company, whereby the former pays the following rates over 90 miles of railway : Rate on ore to Port Nolloth, 22s. 3d. per ton ; coal from Port Nolloth, 21s. 3d. per ton ; sundries, 36s. 3d. per ton ; coke, rate not yet fixed.

The rates are applicable at present only to the Namaqua Copper Company, and would not necessarily be granted to any other company or individual.

The rate charged to the public for general goods from Port Nolloth to O'okiep (9 1 1-2 miles) is 72s. 6d. per ton.

The rate on general goods to the port is considerably less, but as the quantity of goods sent down is trifling, this does not effect matters much.

The rates charged to the Namaqua Copper Company, though lower than they were a few years ago are still high. The public is always uncertain what rates it might be charged for ore or fuel, and it has to pay a rate for general goods, which it is difficult to regard as other than exorbitant and unwarranted.

Prospectors, syndicates, and mining companies starting operations in the country have to pay 72s. 6d. per ton for railway carriage to O'okiep, a charge which bears heavily on their initial work.

Were the cost of living and of mining in the country reduced by lowering of the railway rates, encouragement would be given which would probably lead to a more energetic development of its mineral resources, upon which the prosperity of the district is almost wholly dependent.

The Commissioners conclude :—

We have clearly pointed out the difficulties and uncertainty of prospecting and mining, due to natural conditions, and we are strongly of opinion that these natural difficulties should not be added to unnecessarily. We have already gone into the probable life of the existing mines, and it is, in our opinion a reasonable presumption that if prospecting be encouraged, and the working of lower grade ores be made possible other payable mines may be discovered. We therefore consider that the acquisition by the Government of the existing railway would be quite justified, and that after reasonable reductions have been made in the rates there would still be a margin of profit. It cannot, however, be anticipated that this railway could be profitably run as low rates as those which obtain on the main lines.

A VISIT TO MAXIM GORKY.

BISHOP WILKINSON'S IMPRESSIONS.

In the "Guardian" Bishop Wilkinson of North and Central Europe, gives almost interesting account of Bilderlingshof and of a visit he paid to the Russian writer in the course of his episcopal tour. He opened the conversation by asking "May I smoke ?" I at thought to see a common coarse peasant, for he rose from that class, whereas he is refined gentle eloquent and, as my hostess assured me speaks beautiful Russian expressing himself as a man of education and cultivation. His voice is clear and sweet, notwithstanding the cold from which he was suffering contracted as he explained during the month that he lay a prisoner in the fortress of Saints Peter and Paul at Petersburg. He said that his cell was damp and cold and his prison dress of coarse canvas, not warm enough but he added it was not so bad after all the soldiers on guard and his attendant gaolers knowing and admiring his writings and plays, which are being acted very generally in Russian theatres treating him with kindness and consideration. His conversation divided itself into three parts. He said that he had travelled throughout Russia on foot, visiting the monasteries and inquiring into the religious condition of things. To this he had devoted years The result of his observation and inquiries was to convince him that the monks and clergy generally were ignorant and unable to teach the religion which they professed that superstition and formality pervaded their so-called religion, and that there was no reality about it.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS RELIGION.

They taught that there were 60 or 70 Virgin Marys ; they taught the saints and the Virgin, but not the Gospel ; it was sheer polytheism, as to dogmatic teaching, it did not exist. Somewhat abruptly, he asked if I disliked what he had written, and supposed I did. I replied that I had read some of his writings, but made no comment upon them. He then assured me, with an impressment that was evidently sincere, that he had never written and never would write, anything against religion—quite the reverse, that he earnestly desired to see his people taught true and vital religion. I told him that I was very glad to hear this from him. He asked me if I had heard of the various sects inRussia, I mentioned some. Had I heard of the Duchoborzi, 50,000 of whom were anxious to emigrate to Canada and seek that the religious freedom denied them in Russia ? I replied that certainly I had heard of some of these people for years—notably the rascolniki (dissenters from the Orthodox faith consequent upon the corrected translation of the Scriptures in 1666 by the Patriarch Nicon) but should be glad to know what he had to say of them. He said with much warmth and enthusiasm, that he himself was a man and sought the freedom these sects were seeking ; that it was the wish of his heart that his countrymen should rise above such ignorance and superstition and be men also.

THE PEOPLE AND THE WAR.

I then asked Gorky his opinion of the war. He said it was a most unpopular one hated throughout Russia that. Russians neither wished for it nor understood for what reason or advantage it was being waged ; that it had ruined the peasants, was running the country generally, and that the Army went to it most reluctantly. He had seen vans, with no apparatus for heating, constructed to hold 40 men crowded and crammed with 70 and when the soldiers remonstrated and resisted by shutting the doors, their officers would knock them about with their sabres and drive them in by force. Their wives and families would crown round the trains and protest against their being sent away to the Far East throwing their children into the vans, unable to support them unaided by their husbands. It was a war, he said, waged not for the benefit of Russia, but for that of the bureaucracy.

THE LAPWING.

ITS HABITS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The lapwing, or green plover, is met with fairly abundantly in suitable localities throughout the British Isles, and is welcomed by most agriculturists on account of the good it does by destroying the grub of the "daddy long legs"—perhaps the most deadly enemy of the oat crop during its early stages—and other harmful grubs. The lapwing, says a writer in "The Scotsman" is to a certain extent migratory although very few of them actually leave this country. Still their winter and summer haunts are often very widely separated, but rarely more than a day's flight from each other.

The lapwings spend the winter near to the sea coast keeping together in large flocks but as they have nearly always a sentinel on guard, it is a matter of considerable difficulty to get near them. A favourite resort during the winter for these birds is the fields which border the sea coast, and especially after a day or two of east wind they may be seen in large numbers on those fields when the perhaps a mile distant from the sea. During the severe weather the lapwings is often treated shamefully by the herring gull. Not accustomed to prove the earth for worms and other delicacies, a gull is content to stand by till a lapwing has been fortunate enough to secure a dainty morsel, when it immediately pounces down upon the unfortunate green plover and rabs it of its hard-earned meal. The lapwing, however has its revenge a month or two later on, as should a herring gull chance to pass—even unintentionally—in the vicinity of its nest and eggs, the enraged mother lapwing immediately makes a dash for the intruder and puts him to headlong flight.

If the spring be early, the lapwings appear at their nesting quarters on the low grounds towards the end of February but they rarely arrive on the higher lands till the beginning of March. Should the weather go back to frost and snow after they have left the sea they suffer terrible privations, and great numbers perish among the snow. Sometimes, however if the severe weather comes on gradually they have been known to return to their winter quarters. The lapwing is an early nester, and eggs have been foundas early an February. The principal nesting month however, is April.

The lapwing makes an ideal parent and will shrink from almost nothing in order to save its eggs or chicks. The majority of the young plovers are hatched by the beginning of May. The young are able to run about almost immediately they are hatched. It is a pretty sight to watch onbserved a mother lapwing and her chicks. These all play around her and watch her eagerly, imitating her movements. One note from her is sufficient to bring them all running to the shelter of her wings. Directly the mother lapwing utters her warning note, all the chicks crouch flat on the ground, and so well do they harmonise with their surroundings that it is very difficult to discover them.

MR. H. H. ROGER'S, vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company, has made a statement as to the conduct of the Standard Oil Company which was evidently prompted by criticism of the conduct of the American Board of Foreign Missions in accepting a gift of dol.100,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Rogers said :—"Ministers say queer things. The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden says that everybody knows that John D. Rockefeller has obtained money dishonestly. With as much reason, I could say that everybody knows that Dr. Gladden would not trust the Ten Commandments for ten days with the deacons of his church, because they would surely break some of them and bond the rest."

THE "UNDERGROUND."

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

By a curious coincidence London is awaiting the report of the Royal Commission on Traffic at the moment a radical change is being wrought in the most important and costliest practical contribution as yet made towards the solution of the problem. For the "Underground," which is in its final stages of electrification, undoubtedly owes its genesis to the Royal Commission of 1845. In that year when the railway mania was at its height—a period resembling in many respects the "tube" year of 1902—nineteen Bills for metropolitan railways were deposited. The merits of each were considered by the Commission, and although an unfavourable opinion was expressed as to the advantages of bringing railways into the City yet the Act which was eventually obtained in 1853 for a line from Edgware-road to King's-cross was an outcome of its deliberations.

At first great difficulty was experienced by the promoters in raising the necessary capital, but with the assistance of the Corporation of London, this was eventually found, and the works were commenced in 1860. When the line was opened its success was so immediate and decisive that various extensions were at once mooted. The actual idea however, of the inner circle originated with the Select Committee of the House of Lords who, in 1863 recommended that "it would be desirable to complete an inner circuit of railway that should abut upon, if it did not actually join, nearly all the principal railway termini in the metropolis." In these words with further minor specifications as to locality the route of what is now popularly termed the "underground" was mapped out. The responsibility, therefore, for its obviously faulty route must rest with a little group of peers who were called upon by a procedure still in vogue, to decide a matter for which they had probably but little qualification. In other ways too the engineers were hampered. For instance, they were denied the use of the subsoil of the Strand, and mulcted to the tune of £200,000 for the right to burrow along the Embankment.

SURVIVED THE CRITICS.

Opinions not complimentary were offered by the general publicuse to the merits of the new line Some pessimists prognosied the speedy doom of the railway declaring that no one would travel down amidst the rats. Others cynically suggested that the tunnels would be better employed as vaults. With the addition of shelves, they pointed out, ample storage room could be provided for coffins or port wine. But these comments proved too severe. The railway was found to serve its purpose to such a degree that it was thought extension would improve its prospects.

It was, however only after a series of extensions at intervals of three or four years that the final linking-up of the inner circle was accomplished in October, 1884. The completion of the work was a notable achievement. It marked the consummation of an enterprise, in the final stage of which the two companies made a net outlay of two million pounds sterling. The most expensive portion was that between King William's statue and Trinity-square, the cost of each yard of line, after deducting subsidies, working out as a thousand guineas. Probably this is a world's record. As a remunerative enterprise, however, the undertaking has been an absolute failure. Nor was this state of affairs remedied by the extraordinary sequence of jealous rivalry which followed between the two companies. Common interests were sacrificed to petty and selfish considerations, and opportunities for fostering the little additional traffic which did ensue were neglected. In fact, the incompatibility of the two boards of directors has been one of the outstanding features in the history of the Underground.

Amalgamation was repeatedly urged as the two companies' only hope, but the mutual jealousy of the chairmen prevented such a scheme from ever being really considered. Hundreds of pounds were expended in litigation on points of difference between them after the completion of the circle. At length matters were more or less evenly adjusted, then followed a fairly quiescent period, in which the position of the companies—particularly that of the Metropolitan District—declined. In 1887, the Metropolitan separated its land and railway stocks.

THE ELECTRIFICATION.

Although electrification had been more than once seriously talked of, nothing was done for many years by either company. When, however, in 1901, the Central London Railway was opened its competition was at once severely felt. The loss of traffic in both cases was represented by a decrease of over £600 a week. Experiments in electric traction were consequently carried out by the two companies in conjunction. As a result of these it was almost decided to adopt the Ganz, or alternating system, and the only difficulty seemed to be how the Metropolitan District would raise the necessary capital. Then an unexpected complication arose. An American syndicate entitled "The Metropolitan District Electric Traction Company" obtained a controlling interest in the smaller company. Mr. C. T. Yerkes, of Chicago, who was leading spirit of the syndicate, was soon as much at loggerheads as his predecessors had been at one time with the Metropolitan directors by refusing to have anything to do with the Ganz system, In view, however, of the joint working of the inner circle it was imperative that the system should be uniform. Finally the matter was submitted to arbitration, the award being given in Mr. Yerkes's favour. A tempting offer was made by his syndicate to equip the Metropolitan system with electric traction. But this was declined and both companies then put the work in hand individually. This has been practically completed without any interference to the working of the steam traffic.

THE REGENERATION OF THE CRIMINAL.

Punishment begins, says "The Law Journal," in the "wild justice" of revenge—In the desire of the natural man to make the person who has hurt him feel the same pain as he has inflicted. The State, if it was to survive, had to subordinate private revenge to the public good ; it checked it in two ways—it fixed a tariff for compensation for life and limb, and forced the injured party to accept it ; it denounced pains and penalties against the wrongdoer ; and to deter from crime it stopped at no form of punishment however cruel

It is remarkable to note—as Sir John Macdonnell is observing in his las Quain lecture—the change which is passing over us in this respect. The old idea of punishment is fading away like a dissolving view the idea of regenerating the criminal is every day coming out with greater distinctness. This change is illustrated in many ways ; in the ameliorations, for example, of our prison system initiated in the Eighteenth Century, by Howard the philanthropist, and Mrs. Fry. Prisons, from being the dungeons of the feudal castle or the fever dens of later times have become the healthiest places in the world ; prisoners are no longer herded together but carefully classified and separated, sex and sex, the young and the old, the novice in crime and the professional. The prisoner is taught a trade to qualify him for earning an honest livelihood. Every effort is made, when he comes out, to rescue him from evil associations. In all this is is the regeneration of the criminal which is paramount—the idea of punishment has receded into the back-ground.

The change is illustrated in another, rather curious, way. There is often a popular outcry for greater uniformity of punishment ; the inequality of sentences is constantly being criticised severely by the Press ; but this very inequality is of the essence of the new penology—which is, as M. Saleilles one of the best-known exponents, has put it—to fit the punishment to the particular form of the offender's criminality, to his individuality, his nationality, his idiosyncrasies, just as the doctor administers his physic according to the patient's particular complaint.

In the controversy at Home regarding the short .303 rifle, which is eventually to be the universal arm in all branches of the Service, the opponents of the change have said a good deal about the loss in ranging power owing to the shortening of the barrel. They have not made out a strong case, however, as the shooting of the rifle up to 2,000 yards is accurate enough to satisfy most practical soldiers, while beyond that distance musketry fire can never be very effective. In India, for some years to come, we shall have both the long and the short Lee-Enfield. The latter is being served out to British Infantry in the first instance. It will afterwards be issued to Cavalry, to the British and Native Artillery and Sappers, and possibly Gurkhas. In the meantime all long rifles as they are returned to store will be converted into clip-loaders and re-issued to the Native Infantry. As the ammunition will be the same for both weapons, no confusions is likely to ensue on account of the arrangement. It has the merit of economy, too ; and in case of the invention of a satisfactory pattern of automatic rifle—which gunmakers are striving to produce—the transition period, inevitable in all cases of re-armament, would be safely bridged over. Such reports as have been received go to show that the men who have been exercised with the short rifle in India, like their new weapon and make good shooting with it. As to the clip arrangement for loading, its advantages are so clear that it will be welcomed everywhere.

IRELAND.

REPORT OF THE LAND ACT COMMISSIONERS.

The "ad interim" report of the Estates Commissioners of their proceedings under the Irish Land Act, 1903, for the period from November 1, 1903, to December 31, 1904, with appendices, has been issued as a Blue book (Cd.2471). The staff and the office accommodation were arranged on the supposition that the applications for advances and the amount to be advanced by the department would not at first exceed the proceeds of an issue of five millions Land Stock per annum. Both the staff and the accommodation have already become insufficient for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to deal rapidly and methodically with the applications for advances that have come before them, amounting altogether on March 1, 1905, to nearly £19,000,000.

As regards the purchase and resale of demesnes the report says :—

So far as the Commissioners are aware from information before them, owners of demesnes have in every case either retained the demesne lands in their own hands or, where the lands have been sold to the Commissioners, have repurchased them under the provisions of section 3 of the Act ; from which it would appear that there is no intention on the part of land owners to part with their houses and demesnes and leave the country as soon as they have sold their estates.

The Commissioners, with the consent of the owners have certified three estates to the Lord Lieutenant to be "congested" estates, but at a subsequent stage they have found practical difficulties, which they set forth, in dealing with congested estates, and the result has been that they have not in practice dealt with any estates as congested from the date of the commencement of the Act up to the present time.

The Commissioners give the following summary of applications and advances :—

In cases of direct sales, 31,140 applications for advances amounting to £12 849,070 have been received from the commencement of the Act.

In respect of these, 6,315 advances, amounting to £3,320,650 and cash payments amounting to £32,889 have been made.

Twenty-four agreements have been entered into with vendors for sale of estates and untenanted land under section 8, and the Land Judge has accepted the offers of the Land Commission to purchase nine estates under section 7.

Advances amounting to £723 905 have been applied for by 2,488 tenants and other purchasers on such estates.

Six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six advances, amounting to £3,535 023, have been made in respect of direct sales under sections 6 and 7, and cash payments amounting to £33,599 have been made by purchasers to complete their purchase money.

The value of all lands vested in the land Commission in respect of which undertakings to repurchase have not been received by the Land Commission is estimated to be £2,047.

The above applications for advances amount to £13,573 575. In addition to this sum there were on December 31, 1903, estates offered for sale to the Commissioners of an estimated value of £1 895,681, making a total to the end of the year of £15 439,256 ; and the further applications and offers for sale received since December 31, 1904 to March 18 1905, amount to £3,670 574 making a total estimated purchase-money of estates sold or offered for sale to the Commissioners up to March 18, 1905, of £19,115,830.

The Act contemplated that the Commissioners should have property amounting to not more than £25 000 000 in their hands ; but in point of fact they have kept no estates on their hands for the purpose of improving them, partly because they had no sufficient establishment, and partly because in the case of congested estates they had no funds other than the reserve fund to lose on the improvement of them.

In the period under review, the Commissioners received applications from 4,275 persons describing themselves as evicted tenants or their representatives. Of the results they write :—

The practical results of the administration of the provisions of the Land Act, relating to the restoration of evicted tenants, up to December 31, 1904, have been that 91 evicted tenants have been either reinstated or provided with other holdings by the landlords, and 46 by the Estates Commissioners, making a total of 137 who have signed agreements to purchase holdings. In addition, there are about 70 cases who to the knowledge of the Commissioners are shortly to be reinstated or otherwise provided for on other estates, and 47 who will soon be reinstated by the Commissioners themselves on estates comprising a large area of untenanted land, the purchase and re-sale of which are in progress and will shortly be completed by the Commissioners making a total of 251 already reinstated or to be reinstated within the next few months.

The Estates Commissioners, shortly after their office was opened, proposed to employ a special establishment for the management and improvement of estates bought by them, for the purchase of untenanted land, and for the reinstatement of evicted tenants. On this subject considerable correspondence passed with the Treasury, which resulted in the issue of directions to the Commissioners, last February, to confine their inquiries to estates actually before them for sale, and to plan of Campaign estates, or to other estates similarly situated where evictions were not due to ordinary causes but to the land war.

The Commissioners have made special inquiries as to the 17 principal estates upon which the Plan of Campaign was adopted and which are referred to in paragraph 2 of the report of the Evicted Tenants' Commission dated Februaray 26, 1903, and have ascertained that nine estates have been practically settled. The facts as to the remaining eight are summarized in the report.

ENGLISH WORKMEN IMPRISONED IN HONG KONG.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Two English foremen platelayers have made an extraordinary statement to the Colonial Office, which Mr. Lyttelton has ordered to be investigated.

Their story is that towards the end of last year they were engaged under contract at 4£ a week, for a term of four years, to proceed to an American colony and to enter upon duties connected with the construction of a new railway. The contract was signed by the representatives in London of the Company holding the concession and a considerable sum of money was paid them in advance.

Upon arrival at their destination the two men reported themselves to the manager of the works, who appeared annoyed at more men being sent out from Europe. He had he declared, plenty of men on the spot, in addition to which the parties to the agreement had violated the United States Contract Labour Laws and the men were not permitted to start work. Their expostulations availed them nothing. In addition to which certain of the American workmen employed on the work came along as a deputation assuring them that even if the manager permitted them to commence work they would get a bullet in them. By this time the men found their money running short and determined to make for Hong Kong. Upon arrival there being almost penniless, they interviewed a leading official and told their story. He sent them to the Sailors' Home, with instructions to report themselves to him at the end of three days. When they carried out their instructions they were as they declare, cast into the common gaol stripped, ordered to dress in the gaol clothing fed on the gaol food, and left to herd with the Chinese and coolies, the only two Europeans in that crowd of scoundrels. There they remained for nearly a month until some of the English residents took up their case secured their release, and subscribed enough money to pay their passage home. Among other proofs of the truth of their story the men have large scars on the upper part of the right arm which they assert were left as the result of a very clumsy species of vaccination performed on them while in the gaol. The matter is to be made the subject of parliamentary interrogation at as early a date as possible. other complaints having it is said, been made as to treatment received at Hong Kong.

The new Civil General Hospital in Rangoon, the foundation stone of which was laid by Sir Hugh Barnes on the 6th instant, will be 700ft. long and three storeys high and will provide accommodation for 103 Europeans and 337 natives, or a total of 440 beds. There will also be a pauper ward, a private patients ward, and other accommodation. The whole scheme, exclusive of Public Works Department charges for the establishment and plant, is calculated to cost nearly Rs. 27 lakhs.

At the meeting of the Madras Harbour Trust Board held on the 19th ultimo, a Committee was appointed to advise the Board in regard to the best means for improving the working conditions inside of the Harbour in advance of the closing of the present the opening of the new north-east entrance. The scheme proposed, we understand, is a fairly comprehensive one, and appears to have met with the general approval of the mercantile community. The Board has resolved to apply to Government for a short term 4 per cent. loan, repayable out of current revenues, to supplement its funds. Government have also been asked to allow the balance (Rs. 40 1-2 lakhs) of the Trust's present loan to be paid off in 480 equated monthly instalments of principal and interest commencing in 1905-06 and ending in 1944-45.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

THE CREATOR OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."

The news of the death of Joseph Jefferson will be received with sincere regret by many English playgoers for during his visits to this country the American comedian deeply left his impress on the stage. The devotee of the drama sees scores of pieces in the course of the year, and, in the course of many years, many hundreds or thousands ; of these a very few linger ineradicably in the memory and the Rip Van Winkle of Joseph Jefferson must always hold a prominent place in the narrow list. Nothing more sympathetic and delightful has been seen at the theatre. Rip's kindness and geniality—all the dogs and children loved him ; the patience and good humour with which he met the (not undeserved) reproaches of his rather shrewish wife ; the mystery of his appalling night in the Catskill Mountains with the gnomes ; the pathos of his return to the village after his long sleep to find himself forgotten ; and then the recognition by his child—all the things were absolutely realised by the actor. He lived in the character ; it appealed to him with extraordinary force ; it may be said that he was, not the representative of Rip but Rip himself.

Joseph Jefferson was practically born in the theatre ; his first playground was the stage, his earliest toys were theatrical properties, for his father was a manager assiduously devoted to his profession. That Joseph should be an actor was a matter, of course, and he filled every description of character, from low comedian to chorus in Antigone when with melancholy results, the Greek tragedy was rashly essayed in what may be described as the American provinces. Before Joseph had been long on the stage, Macready visited the United States ; Joseph filled small parts with him until he had the misfortune one night to singe the wig of the irascible star, and was straightway exiled.

A few years ago Mr. Jefferson published an admirable autobiography, written with the humour one would have expected from him ; but there is a singular and troublesome lack of dates in the book. He does not even state that he was born in 1829, but he does mention that in 1857 he had made sufficient mark to seek and obtain an engagement in New York and to fill important parts at the theatre presided over by Miss Laura Keane.

It was a strong point with Joseph Jefferson that he knew his limitations. Thus, when "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was rehearsed, he was cast for Bottom, the weaver, but, finding that he could not please himself resigned the part. His popularity had, nevertheless, grown to such an extent that, to the great displeasure of Miss Keane, he determined to leave her theatre and try his fortune as a star. The step proved a wise one, and he soon gave evidence that he could do more than create laughter. Mr. Dion Boucicault's version of "The Cricket on the Hearth," called Dot, was to be given at the Winter Garden, then under Mr. Boucicault's direction ; he wanted a Caleb Plummer, and, with some trepidation, Joseph Jefferson undertook it.

During a holiday in the summer of 1859 spent in an old Dutch farmhouse at the foot of the Pocono Mountain in Pennsylvania, he happened to come across a volume of Washington Irving's works. Rip Van Winkle at once began to exercise a peculiar fascination over him. He read and pondered on it, and the desire to ply Rip became so irresistible that he presently began to rehearse the part in the barn. It had been dramatised more than once, indeed ; its best version in his opinion was that of Dion Boucicault, but with this he was not wholly satisfied. There seemed more to be made of the scene in the mountains than had been got out of it by the adapter, and Jefferson hit on the idea of omitting all the dialogue and introducing a daring innovation—having nothing in the "box but dumb show. The effect, when in the course of time the play was first acted in Carusi's Hall, Washington was thrilling. There was no question of Jefferson's right to be regarded as a star ; he had become one of the first magnitude.

In 1865 he first visited England—four years previously he had toured in Australia—and played an engagement at the Adelphi Theatre, under the direction of Benjamin Webster. The autobiography does not give a list of the plays in which he appeared, but excellent as he doubtless was in most of them, it is easy to understandthat Rip overshadowed everything else. Ten years later he returned, and acted at the Princess's under the management of Mr. Chatterton. Besides Rip, 500 pieces are remembered as some of his hits, but in truth Jefferson was a thorough artist, who undertook nothing in which he did not make his own mark. He was an artist also in the more general acceptation of the term, for he painted with exceptional taste and skill. In England he made hosts of friends for there was something wonderfully sympathetic and winning in his personality. No memory-lingers of him on or off the stage that is not delightful.

TO STAVE OFF OLD AGE.

The best way to stave off old age is to keep the knees supple. Men whose minds are much occupied by indoor pursuits should resort to vigorous walking for exercise. One of the first indications of advancing age is stiffness in the knees, says Health and if a person in middle life wishes to maintain physical strength he should overcome the tendency by walking in the open air and by attention to diet. The exercise is simply a return of nature's ways. If the knees are supple the rest of the body should be sound. Three or four miles of walking with an occasional tramp of longer amount is the average.

Any form of outdoor exercise has its attractions. But, for the time and money spent the best return in health and in the renewal of nerve force is undoubtedly found in a stiff walk out into the country with a genial companion or even alone with one's meditation.

The habit once formed of taking a tramp of three or four miles daily rain or shine gives a man a new and stronger lease upon life and its possibilities. His strength increases appetite and sleep become natural bodily ills vanish, and blood is purified, the old man feels younger by a dozen years, and the young one ready for any task put before him. To the average worker in any pursuit this daily walk becomes the best possible substitute for the football field, the cricket field, and the tennis courts.

A PRETTY STORY OF PARLIAMENT.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" tells a story which exhibits in an agreeable light the amenities of the House of Commons. Sir Fredrick Milner, when he was M.P. for York, was one of the most inveterate and destructive critics of Mr. Gladstone and his general management of public affairs. But on account of his deafness, he could make neither head nor tail of his antagonist while himself on the Conservative benches. So it was his practice to creep silently across the floor, and seating himself on the steps of the gangway, with one hand forming an ear-trumpet, to listen to Mr. Gladstone's speeches at little more than arm's length distance. As first the Nationalists used to assail him with such cries as "Spy," "Eavesdropper," and "Get back to your own side." But when they came—as they soon did—to know the true reason of Sir Frederick's invasion of the Gladstonian territory, his periodical excursions were always utilised for some nice little personal courtesy or other, in which Mr. Tim Healy and the late Dr. Tanner usually figured prominently.

The excitement over the embargo placed upon the gramaphone in France is an evidence of the enormous development which the trade in this instrument has undergone. It has taken a long time to get thoroughly established, for eight-and-twenty years have come and gone since Mr. Edison turned out his first phonograph. Even now we have not quite realised in England the use of it. In America it is employed in counting-house and stores for the reception of letters to be typed off at leisure by the amanuensis, it reports speeches and debates, teaches actors and orators elocution. But even here, in slow old England, we have a phonographic treasure. Browning recited his "How they Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix into the instrument."

LORD Galway is to be congratulated upon the narrow escape from destruction by fire which his fine seat, Serlby Hall, seems to have had. Lord Galway in addition to owning about 7,000 acres of land in Nottinghamshire, is a Deputy-Lieutenant, a J.P., and an Alderman of the county. Before he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom he sat in the House of Commons for North Notts for thirteen years. He was an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, and continues in that capacity under the King. Lady Galway is not only a charming hostess, but a woman of exceptional intellectual capacity. She has written poems and publish d them, and is proud of being a Lady of justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. It was at her suggestion that unoccupied cottages in the country were placed at the disposal of the wives of soldiers and reservists during the war. One of the in lest women in England, Viscountess Galway has a daughter even taller than herself, the Hon. Mrs. Harrington Smyth.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

"ALIENT."

The "Chronicle" points out that the final (which is quite unphilological) in ancient pageant, peasant, pheasant, truant, and tyrant, made a temporary appearance in alien in the Sixteenth Century, but disappeared again Coverdale's Bible gave aleasant, and aliant appears in the Bible of 1611.

NO MOTORS IN BAYREUTH.

As Richard Wagner's widow declared that the noise which they caused was out of harmony with the poetic asmosphere of Bayreuth, the Municipal authorities have prohibited motor-cars from entering the town.

LUCKY FORGETFULNESS.

The city of Lemberg has won the first prize £12,000 in the lottery of the city of Vienna this year. The Lemberg Corporation (the express correspondent says) had decided to sell the tickets it held, but an official had forgotten to do so.

BEANS COOKED IN TEARS.

April 29 recalls to the "Chronicle" the memory of St. James of Illyricum. Ecstatic visions seized him one day as he was cooking beans for the brothers' dinner and he stood there in a trance with his hand in the beans and his tears dripping over them. The Duke of Adria, a frequent visitor to the monastery, looked in envied the brethren whose meal was seasoned by such tears, and, when the saint recovered consciousness and asked upon what the duke would dine, insisted on having those very beans.

SECRETS OF THE ROCKING-CHAIR.

Observant persons have declared, writes an American lady in the "Telegraph," that summed resort rocking-chairs which have seen several season come so have almost as pronounced a look of worldly sophistication as a handsom cab horse which had been around town since childhood. Well they may. What revelations have they not heard as they swayed to and fro in the pleasant summer breezes, with their burden of feminine humanity, fancy work, and lap dog !

ESPERANTO IN COURT.

In a recent case against a Russian in a French court counsel communicated with his client through Esperant until the judge stopped what he thought was a cipher message.

A JEFFERSON STORY.

Of the many stories of Joseph Jefferson, one of the best known is that about his once really going to sleep when playing "Rip Van Winkle." His twenty years doze should have ended, but still he slumbered on, and the situation became serious. It was saved by prodding him with a pole from an opened trap-door. After that

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Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

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Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

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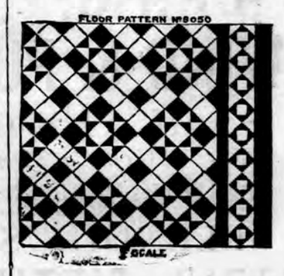

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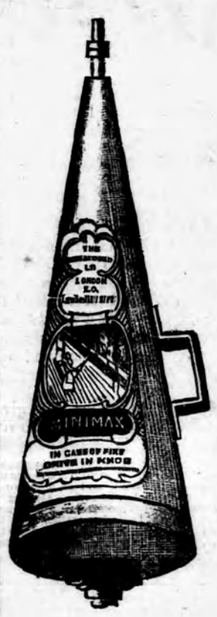

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